The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,425.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs 1 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

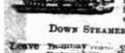
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Language, double the above.
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "... ... ... Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,480 tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Davies, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th January 1870, at noon.

	Jan. 1870		Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Galle	12
„ Carwar	6	„ Negapatam	14
„ Mangalore	7	„ Pondicherry	15
„ Cannanore	8	„ Madras	17
„ Calicut	8	„ Coconada	19
„ Beypore	8	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Cochin	9	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Tuticorin	10	„ Gopalpore	21
„ Colombo	11	„ False Point	22
		Arrive Calcutta	23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

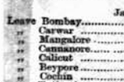
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship KURRACHEE, 540 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 3rd January 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

One of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, touching at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Thursday	Sunday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ruttnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Coompta	Monday.	„ Honawar	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ruttnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 20th December, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of declaring at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premium of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Including Wines, and all Transit Fees to... ...ugh the Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.
To Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
To Trieste	£ 42	£ 24
To Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 2,700 tons, Captain Hoffman, will be despatched from Bombay about the 21st January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

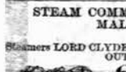
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

To sail by the end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

PLEASURE SAILING during the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.—The Steamers OORUN and NAGOTNA LEAVE Carnac Bunder DAILY for REWUS and DHUERUMTUR, at 8-0 A.M.

OORUN and OOLWA, at 8-30 A.M.

Both Steamers arriving in Bombay at about 4 P.M. Return Tickets will be issued during the Holidays for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869. J. A. SHEPHERD.

EXCURSION by STEAMER DURING THIS SEASON.—The undersigned are prepared to LET their STEAM BOAT on HIRE, for the conveyance of Picnic Parties to Elephanta or any other places, either by a single trip or any fixed period as may be arranged.

The Steamer is well adapted for the accommodation of large parties, on moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF MADRAS, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Murray without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 20th December 1869.

NOTICE.—CARGO per Ship

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare?

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every Alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephens, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Ratisbonne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fratelli Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship Clarence, 1,400 tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
4	„ Under Vests.	1	Mand.
2	„ Linen Collars,	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN ECONOMIST,

NO. 5,

May now be had, on application to

J. SEQUEIRA,
"Times of India" Buildings, Bombay.

Another attack upon Mr. Knight having appeared in the "Times of India" of 9th instant, in the shape of a letter to Earl Mayo, upon the "Indian Economist," Mr. Knight thinks it right to publish the following statement.

Mr. Knight is advised, and is himself convinced, that his publication of the "Indian Economist" is no infraction whatever of his Agreement with Mr. Mull.

Mr. Mull puts an unwarrantable interpretation upon the Agreement, and takes no steps to verify it, although it is distinctly provided by that Agreement that all disputes as to the meaning of its terms shall be decided by Arbitrators, and Mr. Knight has expressed and stated his willingness to abide by a decision so arrived at.

Mr. Mull himself has made it impossible for Mr. Knight to go to Calcutta hitherto, if he had even wished to do so, by unreasonable delays in completing the mortgage of the "Times of India," 24 hours of the mortgage was only executed by Mr. Mull ago. Mr Knight does not consider it prudent, moreover, for him to leave Bombay while the mortgagee is under mortgage for more than Rs. 70,000, of which Rs 70,000 owing to himself will not be due till next June

When urging Mr Knight to retire in his favour 18 months ago, upon equitable terms, Mr Mull made the most particular assurances that if he would but consent to do so, the "Times of India" should ever acknowledge what it owed to Mr Knight. Within 24 hours of Mr. Knight's signing the Agreement, Mr Mull had begun these attacks upon him, before the "Indian Economist" was even dreamed of, and he has closed the columns of the "Times of India," as is well known, to Mr. Knight's replies.

The "Indian Economist" which, because of Mr. Mull's hostility, is published in Calcutta while edited at considerable inconvenience in Bombay, is in no way connected with the "Times of India," and Mr. Knight has given Mr. Mull no grounds for his imputations against him. For the truth of this statement, he appeals to Mr. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Campbell, who, a few months ago, in the course of their arbitration of the suit, Knight vs. Mull, at Mr. Knight's request invited Mr. Mull to state on the part of his grievances against Mr. Knight, and could discover no just ground whatever for

The motive of these attacks is of course transparent. In order to prevent the success of a journal of the value of which the whole Press of India, outside Bombay, have expressed their sense. The "Indian Economist" will not be stopped to gratify Mr. Mull. Although the paper injures him in no way, if Mr. Knight had not the fullest right to publish it, he would cease doing so.

Bombay, 28th December 1869.

AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

NEW SCIENTIFIC WONDERS.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL

will shortly appear.

N.B.—All Communications must be addressed, Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th January 1870, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old and new, Spars, Boats, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper and Lead old, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c., also Tanks from, and sundry other stores returned from Abyssinia. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut., late I.N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 28th December 1869.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

The Company's Stock of Goods for Presentation is replete with new arrivals of every description. Residents in the Mofussil desiring to avail themselves of the selection should communicate their wants in *full time*, in order to prevent disappointment.

ALBUMS

To take one, two, or four Portraits in a page.

CARD CASES

Of Ivory, Mother o' Pearl, Silver, and Tortoiseshell, plain and silver mounted.

CHINA CURIOSITIES;

Comprising Ivory Card Cases, Chess Boards, Glove Boxes, Cigar Cases, Tea Caddies, &c.

DESKS AND WRITING CASES

Of Russia, or Morocco Skin, or richly tooled and gilt

DRESSING CASES, AND DRESSING CASES

Very completely and handsomely fitted.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS

Of superior finish and thickness of plating.

JEWELLER

Of the best London manufacture only.

PARIAN STATUETTES

After the first Masters, of the present and past ages, each complete with ebony stand and glass shade.

PENCIL CASES,

Gold, Silver, and Ivory.

RETICULES, AND SEALSKIN HAND BAGS,

A very handsome selection.

SCENT CASKETS

In Morocco, Mother o' Pearl, and Tortoiseshell, each containing one, two, three, or four silver-capped bottles.

SILVER GOODS;

Bouquet Holders, Cigar Cases, Testimonial Cups, Salt Cellars in sets, Snuff Boxes, &c.

SMELLING BOTTLES

Single and Union, a selection of 20 patterns in a variety of colour and cutting.

SMOKERS' CHOICE

Of Cigar Cases, in Silver, Tortoiseshell, and Morocco; Meerschaum Pipes, &c.

TOILET CASES

In Morocco, with the best fittings, &c., all of best Ivory.

VASES

Of Bohemian Glass and Porcelain.

WORK BOXES AND WRITING CASES,

Elegantly finished; of inlaid Woods, Morocco, or Russia.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of PRANJEEVUNDASS DOOLUBDASS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of (4) one-half per cent., will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Trustees, No. 10, Forbes Street, on and after the 2nd JANUARY 1870.

JOHN C. TEASDALE, } Trustees.
M. BOONAN, }
MADURAO MOROJEE, }

Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND MISSION AGENTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

...RESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, ...PUMPS, TANKS, ...ES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

...VISIT.—SPECIAL AN... ...TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.!

...DOUGALL, ...NUFACTURER, ...London, ...t of his having had the ...THE DUKE OF EDIN... ...India, ...n adapting Rifles and ...requirements, &c., &c., ...of their Royal Highnesses ...f Edinburgh, he now an... ...ecuted with the same care ...

...st free on application.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

ENTITLED

THE FAIR ONE, WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS;

OR,

HARLEQUIN KING LACHRYMOSO,

WITH

MECHANICAL, PYROTECHNIC, AND SCENIC EFFECTS,

NEVER BEFORE WITNESSED IN BOMBAY.

The Performance will commence with the Screaming Farce, entitled,

THE CAPTAIN'S NOT A-MISS.

GO AND SEE
THE PALACE OF KING LACHRYMOSO!

GO AND SEE
THE MEADOWS!

GO AND SEE
THE COURT OF QUEEN LUCIDORA!

GO AND SEE
A RUM-ANTIC-GLEN!

GO AND SEE THE
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE!

GO AND SEE
THE BRILLIANT GROVE OF THE GOLDEN FERNS!!!

GO AND SEE
THE HAIRDRESSER'S AND DOCTOR'S SHOP!

GO AND SEE
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH!

GO AND SEE
PRIVATE APARTMENTS & QUIET LODGINGS!

MIHIMIPOPMITWEEDLUMTWEE!!

GO AND SEE
THE ABODE OF OBLIVION,

LEADING TO

THE DAZZLING CAVES OF THE GOLDEN WATERS AND REALMS OF REFULGENT STARS!

GO AND SEE
THE PROGRAMME!

IN FACT, IT MUST BE SEEN TO BE BELIEVED;

THEREFORE

GO AND SEE

THE PANTOMIME!!!

Mr. DAVE CARSON has much pleasure in informing his NATIVE FRIENDS of Bombay that he is making arrangements for SPECIAL NIGHTS for their accommodation, when the Pantomime in all its magnificence will be produced, and he hopes that the Great Success which has already attended his efforts will be still further enhanced by their kind patronage and commendation.

Mr. Carson also has to state that he intends shortly to give a series of MORNING PERFORMANCES for the ... of Families and Schools, of which ... will be given.

THE NEXT PERFORMANCE
ON SATURDAY, 1ST JANUARY,
When the
PANTOMIME
Will be again produced.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pan is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS on all Policies transferred from the late 8th Bombay Landlords Society to the English Assurance Company will be due at the Office of the undersigned on 1st proximo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The FARM of the Municipal special duty on TOBACCO and SNUFF will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on the 4th of January 1870, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs P. D., at 3 o'clock P.M. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DANIEL,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D.

Bombay Custom House, 22nd December 1869.

NOTICE.—The Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port hereby gives NOTICE that on and after the 1st day of January 1870, the CHARGE for WATER SUPPLY to the Shewries in front will be RAISED from ONE RUPEE to TWO RUPEES per TON of 200 Gallons.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 6th December, 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF NEW STATIONS.

On the 1st proximo, the BATWA, NOWLEY, BOREHAVI, KHUMBALEE and SABURMUTTEE Stations will be opened—the four first for PASSENGERS only, the last for PASSENGERS and GOODS. Saburmuttee is situated upon the north bank of the Saburmuttee River, three miles north of Ahmedabad; the others are situated between the Baroda and Wassud, Anund, Neriad and Mehmoodabad Stations, respectively.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are invited for the RECONSTRUCTION of certain WORKS between BARSEE ROAD and SHOLAPORE.

The Specification, General Condition, Schedule of Prices and List of Works may be seen, and particulars ascertained, on application to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Fort, on and after the 2nd January 1870.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed Tenders for Works between Barsee and Sholapore," not later than 15th January 1870.

The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF CARNAC BUNDER STATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that arrangements have been made for all full pressed cotton, and all grain, seeds, and salt, booked to or from Bombay by this Railway, to be dealt with at the Sidings allotted to this Company's traffic at the Carnac Bunder premises of the Elphinstone Company.

Other traffic of all sorts will also be dealt with at Carnac Bunder as well as Horse Bunder, and the public will have the option of consigning such other goods to or forwarding them from either of those Stations.

Mr. G. E. Pilcher has been appointed Carting Agent, and on behalf of the Company will perform all services of loading, unloading, and delivery for this Company's traffic at Carnac Bunder.

The rates charged to the public for goods consigned to the Carnac Bunder and carted by the Company will be those at present in force at Horse Bunder, and for goods consigned to either Horse Bunder or Carnac Bunder which are not carted by the Company, the rates will be annas thirteen and pies eight per ton below the rates charged when the Company performed the carting service.

These arrangements will commence on the 15th January next, and will remain in force until further notice.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 27th December 1869. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard on MONDAY, the 3rd January, 1870, H. M.'s Steamer COROMANDEL, of 1,221 Tons and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale:—The Vessel will be put up by Auction at an upset price of Rupees (27,000) twenty-seven thousand, and the sale will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government, a Deposit of (10) ten per cent is to be immediately paid at the time of sale; and good security given by the Purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 22nd December 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I.N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1869.

NOTICES.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION Co., Limited, (in liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given to all Shareholders in the above-named Company, that on and after the 21st day of DECEMBER instant, NO FURTHER TRANSFERS of SHARES WILL BE PERMITTED, as the Assets of the Company will from that date be transferred to the Mazagon Land Co., Limited. All Shareholders are requested to sign the Articles of Association of the Mazagon Land Co., Limited, which are lying at the Offices of Messrs. MANISTY and HURRELL, the Company's Solicitors, in Rampart Row. On production of a Certificate from the said Solicitors, stating that the Articles have been signed, Share Certificates in the Mazagon Land Co., Limited, will be issued in exchange for Share Certificates in the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co., Limited.

JAMES DICKSON,
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY, 1st January :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARRICASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
HAROLD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PRANJEEVUNDASS HURJEEVUNDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, who lately carried on business as Merchant in Bombay, under the style of Pranjeewundass Hurjeewundass, and in partnership with Hurgowundass Prunjeewundass, Gopalrow Balwunt, Dowlutchund Hemchund, Nalchund Mussoomchund, and Dewchund Hemchund, under the name, style, and firm of Hurgowundass Pranjeewundass and Company.

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed trader, and on hearing Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors for the said trader, I do order that the said trader be discharged under the provisions contained in sections XXIII and XXIV of Act XXVIII of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on Saturday, the Eighth day of January 1870, in my chambers, at 10½ A.M., and that this order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," and in one of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of December 1869. L. H. BAYLEY.

MACFARLANE & GREEN.
Solicitors for the Insolvent Trader.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement :—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand Tons.

2nd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

3rd. Advances offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—Weissue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and freedom from fraud, book customers and all regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, and at the uniform tariff it is temporarily fixed at. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the uninvited public, we shall notify our book customers of Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our prices to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the liberal patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required to be used. The main affects are for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had a sufficient hand to meet indents as they came in. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Lanterns and Wall Bracket Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps which, consignments of ordinary sized lantern. We have consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ½ lbs., Nation's Pride ½ lbs., Bungay ½ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—

Golden Orange Honey Dew,			
1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1 8 per lb.	20 lb. boxes	Rs. 32 only.
Virginia Plum, 3 to 5 lbs.,	1 0 „	„	15 „
Braggs', 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 „	„	12 „
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 „	„	12 „

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

900 Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long.
100 best Grey Blankets, 3 lbs. ... Rs. 18 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs. ... 100 each.
Do. ... 800 „ ... 90 „
American Union Scales ... 70 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs. ... 12 „
Do. 4 „ ... 8 „
Post-office Scales, 4 oz. ... 6 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins ... 6 per doz
Do. Oysters, „ ... 6 „
Condensed Milk ... 12 „
American Cheese ... 1 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD
FRUIT MARKET, GRAND ENTRANCE,
JUST AT THE BASE OF THE CLOCK TOWER,
ESPLANADE.

GLASSWARE, CROCKERY & ELECTRO SILVER PLATED WARES of GREAT VARIETY.

NEW AND EXCELLENT SUPPLY ALWAYS ON HAND.

Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea sets of various Patterns and Colours; Sets of Cut and Plain Glassware of assorted Patterns; Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, from 1 to 8 Lights, Table Argand Lamps, Reading and other Lamps of every description; best Electro-plated Ware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Sets of Dish Covers, Spoons and Forks of various Patterns in Mahogany Cases; Waiters of sizes; Tea and Coffee Sets; Cruet, Pickle, and Liqueur Stands, with Cut Bottles; Table and Chamber Candlesticks; Ice Pitchers, &c., &c., &c.; Sets of Table Cutlery by Mappin and Rogers, Best Mahogany Toilet Glasses of sizes, assorted Musical Boxes; German silver single Horse Harness; Birds' and Parrots' Cages; Railway Wrappers; Velvet, Brussels, and Hemp Carpets; Table Covers, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Arthur Crawford Fruit Market.

PERFUMERY, SCENT, &c.

Improved Seidlitz Powders, Violet Powder Puff, Scented assorted Hair Oil, superior Golden Oil, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Oil-liver Oil, Brandy Bitters, Orange Bitters, superior Sarsaparilla, Jamaica Ponsatum, Cockle's Pills, Holloway's Pills, Holloway's Ointment, Improved Milk of Roses for the Skin, superior Cold Cream, superior old Brown and White Windsor Soap and scented Bar Soaps, Essence of Peppermint, Essence of Ginger, superior Toilet Vinegar; Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Pain Killer, Epsom Salts, Keating's Cough Lozenges, Worm Tablet, Bon-Bons for children.

All Scents in great variety and of superior quality.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Arthur Crawford Fruit Market.

OILMAN-STORE MART.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED from England, a fresh and large Stock of OILMAN-STORE and PRESERVED PROVISIONS; the particulars are as follows :—

SUNDRY ARTICLES.

Crystallized Fruits, Muscatel Raisins, Normandy Pippins, Orange, Lemon, and Mixed Peel, Plum Pudding Cosnques, or Cracker Bonbons, Finest Isinglass, French Truffles, Table Salt, Caraway Seed, Honey in bottle, French Plum, Candles, Sardine Knives, Dried Herbs, French Paté de Foie Gras, Truffles, Dried Ox Tongues, Chocolate and Cocoa Milk, &c., &c., &c.

SOUP.—Hare, Oxtail, Mock Turtle, Hotch Potch, &c., &c.

JAMS and JELLIES.—Containing every variety, Europe as well as Country.

FISH.—Salmon, Mackarel, Oysters, Lobsters, Fresh, Kippered, and Red Herrings, Sardines, Hareng à la Sardine, &c., &c.

POTTED MEATS.—All sorts, such as Anchovy, Beef, Herring, Tongue, Salmon, Lobsters, Game, and in excellent condition.

PICKLES.—All sorts, such as Oriental, West India, Imperial, Hot Mixed, Onion, Piccalilly, Walnuts, &c., &c.

SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Brunswick, Truffles, German, Lyons, &c., &c.

VEGETABLES.—Green Peas, French, English, and German, Asparagus, Stewed and Preserved Mushrooms, &c., &c.

BISCUITS.—Fancy Machine, Queen, Albert, Victoria, Mixed, Ginger Nut, Captain, Cracknel, Picnic, and several other varieties and qualities.

PREPARED JELLY.—In Bottles for Table use—Orange, Lemon, Punch, Noyeau, Vanilla, Calves' foot and Sheep-foot Jelly.

SYRUPS for ICES, &c.—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Pine Fruits, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, &c., &c.

SAUCES.—Vinegar, Mustard, Salad

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. n.			
100,000	100	all	10 p.c.	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	9 p.c.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
25,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	1825
3,250	1,000	all	12 p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
80,000	250	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	320
40,000	200	all	3 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
48,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	126
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

3,000		all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,425
1,000		all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	995
650		11-14		Do. New	820
		all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	130
4,100		Nil		Mazagon Land	960
2,400		Nil		Port Canning	280

PRESS COMPANIES.

		3,000		Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
		1,000		Albert Co. Kurrachee	615
		650		Alexandra Press Co.	450
		1,000		Apollo Press Co.	8,400
		1,750		Bombay Press Co.	2,175
		all	30 p.c.	Do. Now	535
		all	1,000	Colaba Press Co	2,000
		all		East India Press Co	1,150
		1,000	all	Port Press Co.	2,400
		2,000	1,850	Framji Cowasji Press	925
		5,000	all	75 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,450
		2,000	100	p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
		500			Mofus. Press S. G. Co.	240
		2,500	all	75 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
		750	400	p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,650
		150	2,000	all		Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,550

Per share for the half-year.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 29.

Loch, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Lucknow.
Durand, Captain, 16th Native Infantry, on leave, from Mailsaum.
Penn, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Khelee.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 29.

Kerr, Lieutenant-Colonel, on general duty, Bombay, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—29TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cutch	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Cor India	20 10s. 0d. to 20 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	20 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£2 7s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee		Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Charges	Rs. 13 to 14	and Calcutta Port
Mauritius		8 annas	per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Pidox (s)	Baker	Goa, Dec. 27.
	Mola (s)	Coates	Rangoon, Dec. 14.
	William Stewart	Cockery	Honkong.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Cochin, Dec. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch.
	Burrauk	Pearse	Rangoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packet, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company).

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company), which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails to continue in force till further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, including Madras, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, and the Southern Country, and Madras	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	7 P.M.
Do. on the P. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	5 P.M.
Do. in Southern Concan, &c., for Poona, Nagothna, Alibag, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	1 persons day.

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received except on Sundays, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to favor their business on the score of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

Will be published on 1st January.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moultan, Lahore, and Umritsar.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nuthattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Bengal and Gogo do.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
16th Horse Carriage Dak.
Bolsheand Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:
Messrs.:—Messrs. Gibson and Woodhall.
Thacker, Vining & Co.
Thacker & Co.
Robertson, and
Turnbull

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BARCLAY—December 22nd, at Bangalore, the wife of Dr. A. Barclay, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

SMITH—December 21st, at Jhansie, the wife of Captain Rowland Smith, 5th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

CROSTHWAITE—December 23rd, at Jounpoor, the wife of R. J. Crosthwaite, Esq., C. S., of a son.

BLANCHETT—December 24th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. Blanchett, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1869.

WE are now told, on what we have a right to consider excellent authority, that the Duke of Edinburgh will pay a visit to Bombay. At least that is an item included in the programme of pleasure and toil arranged for the Prince. Should the prevailing genius of retrenchment not strike it out from the bill of fare, should a regular revised estimate not prove that there are no funds left, and that the rambles of the youthful traveller must be stopped, we are to look out for him some fine blazing day in March. That being so, it becomes the good folks of this island as wise men to bow to the inevitable. We have never ceased to regret that the Home Government ever sent us a Prince, whose presence can do no good, politically, either now or hereafter; and whose perambulations can lead to nothing but needless expenditure. But if he is to visit Bombay, though it be only for twenty-four hours, he must be received in a manner befitting the rank of his royal mother. We shall have to sustain the character of Western India, and we have no doubt that all private opinions on the visit will be laid aside, and that the community, European and Native, will do its devoir in a hearty and liberal fashion. We have not much to show in the way of fine buildings, ancient or modern; still there are some things, wrought of stone and iron, which even an æsthetical Prince Albert, if he were alive, would not disdain to behold and admire. We have our Markets, and the rising glories of the Esplanade, the conquests of the Elphinstone Company, and the magnificent harbour, a sight that should rejoice the heart of a sailor. We have more than this—we have a native town, dirty, but picturesque, and teeming with animated crowds and an abounding exuberant life, a moving highly coloured spectacle that can be paralleled in few other Indian cities. And by this mingled population we have not the least doubt Prince Alfred will be cordially greeted in honour of what for the time he represents.

But, however large the private subscriptions in aid of illuminations and adornments may be, we suppose that the municipal chest will have to supply a grant in aid, and, in that case, what becomes of the promised surplus? It will, indeed, be a blessing if the Justices have no power to vote any money; yet, should that be so, the gap must be filled by subscription, or fall short of what may be required. Yet there is no help for it, if the Prince comes. He provokes expenditure wherever he goes, and will cost India a good many lakhs before he departs. But we must do what is liberal and broad-minded for the honour of Bombay. Mr. Crawford and Mr. Souter have our sympathy, considering the prospect in store for them; and His Excellency the Governor must not be defrauded of his share; but we may safely assume that not one of them will fall short of their duty, or fail to vindicate the honour of the Presidency.

SOMETHING must be done to repress the freaks of the Frere Fountain. Every night, as regular as a ghost, the lions' heads break out into unrestrained fury and flood the whole of the adjacent road. The streams of water, instead of falling gracefully into the basin, are projected over its rim, and an inundation is the necessary result. If it is not stayed the inhabitants of the Fort will have to indent upon the Municipal Commissioner for supplies of waterproof boots knee high. The Vehar water, so precious, now runs to waste, and serves no purpose except that of exercising the ingenuity of travellers, and the most practicable [illegible] out of Meadow Street. [illegible]ram will soon obtain the name of the fountain of colds and fevers. Surely it cannot be difficult to turn off the water at the moment when the structure is about to exhibit an exuberance of activity now so well known. Nobody, except doctors and bootmakers, can desire the continuance of its playful excitement. We may be thankful, indeed, that it is not like

"The fount that played
In times of old through Ammon's shade"

for that fountain, very cold by day, began to spout hot water at night; and if our fountain were addicted to fervent outpourings, instead of singing "fly not yet" we should have to subscribe for an European ramoosee to shout "fly as fast as you can." Seriously, the overflow is a nuisance, and we are sure that it is only needful, in the name of the public, to say so, in order to secure its immediate cessation.

NOTHING, short of a dreadful calamity, can excuse the non-arrival of the English mail in the port of Bombay by eventide on Wednesday, four days after the ordinary, and three days after the contract time. All India has been and is expectant and eagerly watches for signals hung out from the watch-posts only to delude. It is not alone Bombay that suffers by the tardiness of the Bengal. The Kurrachee steamer was delayed until Tuesday and then went without the packets. Madras and Bengal and the North West are all—shall we say cursing the steamer or the Company—for what is an unexampled delay. In these days of competition it is not wise to employ ships that cannot keep even contract time; the sinner on this occasion kept us waiting for our letters until Monday morning; and now, if not quick about it she will be beaten by the Sumatra, which started a week after the Lagerd quitted the port of Suez. Such a ship, so untrustworthy, ought, surely, to be laid up in ordinary or sent to some Museum. She is a slur upon the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company. Imagine, in these days, a vessel carrying mails that cannot make the distance between Suez and Bombay in less than seventeen days! What has befallen that the steam fliers of this renowned service have gone so far behind? The Company draws a big subsidy and enjoys great advantages. We have been accustomed to be proud of its exploits and steady service, and to look upon it and speak of it as the fourth naval power. But if we are to have, instead of the old speed and punctuality, the great deeds of the laggard Bengal, if these are to recur once a month, we shall have to mourn over the fall of a great estate, and to say that the public are not justly dealt with. Unless, as may be, some mishap has afflicted the poor belated ship, we see no excuse whatever for the flagrant failure to deliver the mails—at least by daybreak on, this, Wednesday morning. The Bengal may come in to night, but we shall not alter a word of what we have written; remembering as our readers will that we have allowed the one sole excuse that can justify the vexatious delay.

ON enquiry yesterday at the office of the P & O. Company we were informed that there had been no news received about the mail steamer, now several days overdue.

ANOTHER steamer of the Messageries Imperiales—the Thabor—has arrived at Galle *viâ* the Suez Canal. She anchored there on Monday afternoon. In another column we give an account, from a Madras paper, of the experiences of the Godavery on her passage from Port Said to Suez.

IT is gratifying to find an improvement at last in our telegraphic communication with Europe. Yesterday the cable communication with Fao was perfect, the Turkish line was right to Pera, and the Persian line right to Tabreez; and the latest date from Great Britain—the 28th instant—really deserves to be called a late date.

WE may note as one result of Prince Alfred's visit and the preparations for it, the extraordinary thinness of official gazettes during the last week or two. We have never seen an emptier "Gazette of India" than the one we got yesterday. A few appointments are the sum total of its contents so far as the results of official work are shown.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

LONDON, 28TH DECEMBER, AFT.

The French Ministry have resigned.

At the Emperor's request M. Ollivier is to form a new Ministry, faithfully representing the majority of the Corps Legislatif. He is said to be resolved to carry out to the letter the spirit of the Senatus Consultum of the 8th September. The Emperor counts upon the devotion of the Corps Legislatif to their great interest in the country and in bringing into working a regular constitutional system.

The Bishop of Manchester is dead.

The death of ex-Secretary Stanton is also announced.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, 21ST DECEMBER, AFT.

Mr. Otway in a speech to his constituents said that Government had received explanations of an entirely satisfactory nature from Russia relative to the Russian advance in Central Asia, and that the safety of the Indian Empire depended upon our ruling for the benefit of the people, and if that were done the Empire might endure for centuries.

The death of Sir Stafford Northcote is contradicted.

The manufacture of the British Indian cable has been completed.

The Overend Gurney directors have been acquitted.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, 24TH DECEMBER.

Further correspondence on the Alabama claims has been submitted to Congress by Mr. Fish, who proposed a resumption of the negociations at Washington. Lord Clarendon replied that in Mr. Reverdy Johnson's treaty England had modified many firm convictions and cannot risk entering into further negociations until the terms upon which America will negociate are more clearly intimated. He was anxious for an early and honourable adjustment, and he was willing to change laws to prevent a recurrence of the difficulty.

The transport Crocodile has arrived at Portsmouth.

LONDON, 23RD DECEMBER.

The name of General David Casson (?) appears in the obituary of the week.

LONDON, 27TH DECEMBER.

The Bombay Mail of the 11th instant reached Suez on the 24th idem.

The Bombay Mail of the 4th instant was delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 7TH DECEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was quiet and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera 9d.

The Manchester Market was quiet with but little enquiry. Prices are quite unaltered.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, 17TH DECEMBER, NOON.

Tone of Market strong.

Total Sales of Cotton	98,000	bales
,, ,, Surats	62,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	350,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	215,000	,,
,, Imports of Cotton	101,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	9,000	,,

Fair Dhollera 9 5/16d.

LONDON, 17TH DECEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was firm and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera [illegible]

The Manchester Market was firm and prices were advancing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	9s. 1½d.
8½ ,, ,,	10s. 7½d.
40's Mule Twist	1½d.

LONDON, 18TH DECEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was steady.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

Consols	92¼.
Oriental Bank Shares	£41 10s.
Chartered ,, ,,	£17.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£38.
4 per cent. Government Securities	91¾.
5 ,, ,, ,,	105½.
5½ ,, ,, ,,	110½.

Exchange of India 1s. 11⅛d.

Total coin in Banks of England and France £69,500,000.

Notes outstanding £76,250,000.

LONDON, 20TH DECEMBER, AFT.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Market omitted in transmission.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Poonah from Southampton takes £43,000 in gold and £77,000 in silver for Bombay.

CENTRAL ASIAN COTTON.

THE following letters will be read with interest:—

From H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq., Cotton Commissioner Central Provinces and the Berars; to the Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,—dated Simla, 22nd October 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the inspection of your Chamber, a small sample of cotton grown in Central Asia, and brought from thence by Mr. Robert B. Shaw (of whose recent visit to Kashgar your Chamberhas doubtless heard), by whom it was presented to me.

2. I am hardly so sanguine as to imagine that the cotton of Central Asia is ever likely to find its way to the European mills *viâ* Bombay, the land journey across and the difficult country which separates this cotton-growing tract from our frontier, being too severe to admit of any articles, save those that are small in bulk and of considerable value, taking advantage of this outlet; but it will perhaps be of some interest to you Chamber to see a specimen of the cotton from this as yet but little known country.

3. Central Asian cotton, as your Chamber is doubtless aware, is used in considerable quantities in Russia, and this is the cotton to which the annexed extract from the Journal de St. Petersbourg of the 28th and 29th August refers:—

"Nijni Novegorood, le 25 (27) août. L'approvisionnement de la foire en Coton d'Asie est moindre que l'année dernière; par suite, le prix de cet article a haussé; il y a été fait des ventes à 14 r le."

Any very great increase in the production and exports of Central Asia might, I imagine, eventually affect our Bombay trade. For Russia, if I am not mistaken, takes a considerable share of her cotton from India, and if Central Asia can supply her wants cheaper than we can, the demand for our cotton would fall off. I see that during the year 1868 Russia bought nearly 50,000 bales (of 400 lbs. each) of Indian cotton in Liverpool, besides the quantity she may have taken direct from this country, or through the continental markets, and I understand that this year a consignment of Dharwar cotton was shipped to Kronstadt direct from Carwar.

4. I should be glad to have a report on this small sample if your Chamber will do me the favour to examine it.

5. I hope to be able soon to send you further information.—I have the honour to be, &c.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 4th December 1869.

H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq., Cotton Commissioner Berars and Central Provinces, Nagpore.

SIR,—Your letter of 23rd October last, together with the sample of Kashgar cotton to which it referred, was duly received, though I regret to find that through inadvertence the report on the sample of cotton has been omitted to be supplied to you.

I am now directed to state, for your information, that the committee find the sample a coarse-fibred cotton, somewhat resembling Compta, staple moderate length, very even and strong. The sample appears to have been carelessly cleaned, is mixed with hairs and other matter that would damage it whilst for manufacturing purposes. Compared with Indian cotton it is more like Compta than any other, but not equal to Compta in staple; being, however, free from seed it might probably realize about the same price in the market.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

COMPULSORY ED[illegible]

II.

WE do not wish to argue in this place in favour of the discretionary Government whose era is past, we accept its downfall as a thing completed; but should we desire all classes to benefit equally by our statutes—founded on the experiences of men bred up in a high state of civilization, suggested mainly by the laws which are found suitable to the most cultivated nations of Europe—we must endeavour so to raise the intellectual level of the country, that the fixed immutable character of our law may be a thing comprehensible to the mass of the population, its main advantages of impartiality and accessibility to all alike more appreciable by them than it is at present. As it is, the certain action of the law is a weapon of great power in the hands of the village sowkar, the hereditary enemy of the cultivator, and until the cultivator is placed on an intellectual level with the trader the law will be to him rather an instrument of oppression, a hard unsympathizing tyrant always on the stronger side, than a gain. One of the great drawbacks to the progress, mental, moral, and material, of India is the caste system. By monopolising the education of the country the higher castes have contrived to retain that superiority which a Government, unsympathising with the national religion and law of equal application to the Brahmin and the Mahar, would otherwise ere this have overthrown. The higher castes monopolise the Government bureaus and the trade of the country; they still constitute the upper stratum of native society and enjoy a social position almost superior to what they enjoyed under a priest-ridden native government. In this, again, there is no remedy but education. Educate the cultivating classes, and they will perceive that it is in their power to compete with the Brahmin for place and power, and with the Bunia in commerce. That curse of the cultivator, the petty village sowkar, with his monopoly of all the trade of the village, with the mortgage bonds of the greater part of the land in his strong-box, would perhaps disappear, were his present victims able to meet him actually as well as theoretically on more equal grounds than at present. Enough, in these latter days it is not necessary to write much to prove that education is beneficial to those educated; but what we would maintain is that the general education of the cultivating classes will be not beneficial to those classes alone but to the whole State. Until the mass of the people are educated, it is vain to look for any material improvement in agriculture anything like a general disappearance of ancient superstitions and tyrant customs. To education we must look for the overturning of the barriers of caste—barriers which would bar the way to the improvement of all but a privileged few,—from the good results of education may we reasonably expect that sharp competition in commerce and general desire on the part of those low in the social scale to improve their position which enriches individuals and nations. Civilization by legislation, civilization by improved intercourse, by opening the country by means of railways and roads, is after all but surface work. We would commence at the other end instead, of directly helping the people instead of cramming the benefits of civilization down their all reluctant throats and then comforting ourselves with the assurance that all classes of the population are happy; or should be so *Si sua bona norint*, or would teach them to help themselves. We would try and open their eyes to what is good and profitable and trust to a developed intelligence for those improvements and blessings of civilization which are now forced by an energetic Government on an indifferent if not a reluctant people. We cannot expect that people bred in ignorant superstition will at once see the benefits which education bestows, or that they will make any sacrifices to allow of their children receiving a benefit without which they themselves and their ancestors for so many ages have existed and, after a manner, thriven. Without some compulsory measure it will be long before the spread of education becomes in any [illegible] general, especially among the classes by whom it is most [illegible]

Of course a measure of this sort cannot be introduced without opposition, without producing a certain amount of discontent. But if we are to treat the population as if they lived in a high state of civilization, it behoves us to teach them to appreciate the blessings we bestow. Some statesmen assert that when we have taught India how to govern itself, we should leave it to its own government; nay, that occupation of this country is excusable only on the supposition that we are rendering it capable of self-government. According to the plan of government pursued at present that day is only far distant. English capital is necessary for every plan, however beneficial to the country and England's credit to obtain that capital. English institutions, such as municipalities, are in a manner forced upon a people who, such is their docility, would [illegible]ncrease to keep a certain amount of white elephants and hippopotami in every town if the "Sirkar" willed it; but in whose eye municipal self-government is not a benefit, but merely a dodge of the Government to get more taxes. How long would our municipalities, our present courts of justice, nay, our railways and roads exist after the withdrawal of the English Government? We are polishing the surface instead of trying to improve the raw material of the population. Surely the latter, if a more tedious, is a less expensive plan, and with all deference we would submit the question to those who are trying to grapple with the financial difficulty. What Colonel Strachey has felicitously said the "extravagances of government weigh down the expenditure side of the budget, and turn the scale against a revenue more than sufficient for the ordinary expenditure of the country." If private enterprise could be substituted for government enterprise, a government encouraging the undertakings of others instead of a government seeking encouragement for its own undertakings from those it governs, how great might be the gain! Far be it from us to say that education, however general, could ever accomplish this, but could it bring the country to a step in this direction, the benefits of a measure of compulsory education would surely overbalance all its evils. With what amount of public sympathy our suggestion may meet we do not know, but to any objection that in bringing schools within the reach of all, Government has done its duty we would answer that the mere bringing of schools within the reach of all is a failure, and a notable failure when those who pay the cess which maintains these schools are—albeit by their own will—as a class almost excluded from the benefits for which they pay. Will Government, as any rate, not call for the returns of the number of boys in each school, and the proportion the sons of cultivators bear to those of Brahmins and others as compared with the proportion of the cultivating to the other classes in our rural districts? We think the result would justify our remarks. Educate, educate, educate, is the cry on all sides; and education is the only remedy suggested to raise the population to a higher level. The results of education spoken of by us, the improvement of the agriculture, and therefore the material increase of the wealth of the country, the raising of the cultivators as a class more on a level with the present official and trading classes the development of a spirit of enterprise as events which would perforce follow many, many years in the wake of the spread of education twenty times as general as it is at present. The statesman who would then endeavour to introduce a measure of compulsory education would meet with opposition, would see all the evils of his scheme, and probably would not live to see the good. Present obloquy and posthumous fame are not very tempting to statesmen in these days of newspapers and a ruling public opinion. It is easier, pleasanter to inaugurate grand works to make railways and canals productive of instant good to mankind, to depart from a country to which their services have been lent, and, on their departure, to see the actual living results of their services. Fame would not be the slave of him who tried to work upwards through and bymeans of the people, who strived to improve the people themselves. Such good results as his labours produced would probably not be considered as his work a *mens conscia recti* would be all his reward. But assuredly he who would place education not only within the reach of all but would so contrive that all were taught, would render India a service as great as the services of any of that told of Indian statesmen and heroes of whom England is so justly proud. F.

KEEPING HIM COOL.—When an Arab woman utters the marrying again after the death of her husband, she goes the night before the ceremony to pay a visit to his grave. There she kneels, and prays him not to be offended—not to be jealous. As, however, she feels he will be offended and jealous, the widow brings with her a donkey laden with two goats' skins of water. The prayer ended, she proceeds to pour the water on the grave, to keep the first husband cool under the irritating circumstances about to take place; and, having well saturated him, she departs.

THE "GODAVERY."

THE *Madras Athenæum* has been favoured by Mr. W. Maylor, of Calicut, who was a passenger on board of the Messageries Imperiales Steamer Godavery, with the following particulars respecting the Suez Canal:—

"The Godavery, about 900 tons burthen, and 250 horse power left Marseilles for Port Said on the 10th November, to assist at the inauguration of the Canal, and to proceed afterwards to Madras and Calcutta. On her arrival at Port Said on the morning of the 17th idem, the passengers were informed that she was drawing too much water (about 18 feet) to be allowed to accompany the fleet of forty steamers, which was then starting for Ismailia and Suez. Orders were given to discharge a quantity of coal, so as to reduce her draught to 16 feet. This was done during the dayand night of the 18th, and the passengers then learned, that the Godavery would not be allowed to go through the Canal until the French Steamer Aigle (with the Empress Eugenie on board) and a number of the other steamers, which assisted at the opening ceremony, had returned from Suez to Port Said, which they did on the 23rd and 24th November.

The Godavery left Port Said at 6-40 A.M. on the 26th. About 9 miles from Port Said, we passed the English Steamer Anglis, about 450 tons register and 150 horse power, aground, at one side of the Canal. Her Chief Officer said she got aground on her return from Suez, and had been "hard and fast for two days." The Godavery steamed along at the rate of about 7 miles an hour, which caused a swell, or wave about one foot high; and this told most unmistakeably on the banks of the Canal. At a speed of 5 miles per hour, the wave was very slight and harmless. At 8-40, we met and passed a small screw steamer bearing the Russian flag, and towing an English yacht. At 11-30, we passed an Egyptian screw steamer, which was aground, and close behind her, a paddle-wheel steamer call the America. At 12-0, we met a Russian screw steamer, with her machinery out order, which was being towed along by two small tug steamers. As the Captain of the Godavery had arranged to pass the Russian steamer on her starboard side, and the Russia Commander having insisted upon passing the Godavery on her port side, the misunderstanding led to a good deal of confusion, and delay. Both steamers got aground, and it was not until 12-40 that we got clear of this unfortunate Russian steamer. The Godavery reached Ismailia at 3-15 P.M., and anchored there for the night. Eleven other steamers were lying there. We left Ismailia at 6-20 A.M. on the 27th, and reached Suez at 12-30 P.M. After proceeding about ten miles from Ismailia, the Godavery grazed the bottom of the Canal, and we felt a drop of several inches as soon as she cleared the shallow part. The last 6 or 8 miles of the Canal is narrow, and in an unfinished state, and it would be quite impossible for two such vessels as the Godavery to pass each other in that portion of the Canal.

I had almost omitted to state that as the Godavery was not allowed to assist at the inauguration, the Viceroy of Egypt very considerately sent an invitation to the passengers to be present at the ball and fetes in honour of the occasion, and several small steamers were placed at their disposal to convey them to Ismailia. Most of the passengers accepted the invitation, and were entertained very liberally at Ismailia and Cairo at the Viceroy's expense. £16,160,000 has already been expended on the Suez Canal, and £8,000,000 is still required to complete it. £500,000 will, it is said, be required annually, to keep it in good order. Almost all progress appears now to be stopped for want of funds.

We left Suez at 3-40 P.M. on the 30th ultimo, and after encountering very strong head winds and a heavy sea on the 4th, 5th, and 6th instants, we anchored off Perim at 4-30 P.M., on the 6th, we left Perim at 4-15 P.M., on the 8th, reached Aden at 7-30 A.M., on the 9th and left for Galle the same day at 10-45 P.M., reached Galle on the 19th and Madras on the 23rd."

CALCUTTA RACES.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, 24TH DECEMBER 1869.

FIRST RACE.—Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by Messrs. Hamilton and Co. For all Arabs and country-breds, 2 miles. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Weight for age and class. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 50; 1st Sept., Rs. 100; 1st November, Rs. 150; when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all horses declared to start.

Mr. W. W.'s Growler (Gooch)	1
Mr. Field's Sunbeam	2
Mr. Ferris's Shamrock	3
Rajah of Vizianagram's Copenhagen	0
Mr. Manchester's Defence	0
Hon'ble H. L. Wood's Byculla	0
Mr. Bremen's Highlander	0

The odds on Shamrock. The pace was made by Highlander leading out, with Sunbeam close on him, and the rest hard by. Nearing the mile-post Sunbeam was leading and Shamrock was going strong, while everything seemed, to those who did not know his idiosyncracies, to be [illegible]ready out of the race; but Gooch knew better than this, and worked his way up inch by inch as far as the Calcutta corner, when he was only two lengths behind the leading horse, still did Gooch persevere, and gallantly did the little horse respond. All at once Challoner was hard at work on Sunbeam, who made a splendid effort, but on came the indefatigable Growler, and the air was rent with the cries of Growler, who now seems to know his name, for he put on still a last effort, as also did Sunbean, and the judge not being able to divide them gave it a dead heat.

Deciding heat—Growler led past the Stand at a rattling pace; at the 1½ mile post Sunbeam took the lead, which he held for nearly a mile; Growler now began to close up; but on rounding the Calcutta corner it seemed to be Sunbeam's race, who was going his own pace, while Gooch was hard at work on Growler. Within the distance Growler was even with his opponent, and both horses underwent severe punishment, but the cries of Growler, added to Gooch's handling, enabled the game horse to last the longest, and come in an easy winner by a length.

Time—1st heat, 3 min. 52 sec.; 2nd heat, 3 min. 53 sec.

SECOND RACE.—The Viceroy's Cup, a piece of plate value Rs. 1,000. Presented by His Excellency the Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.M.S.I., for all horses. Weight for age and class reduced 7lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Winners of the previous season 5lbs.; of two or more previous seasons, 9lbs. extra. No allowance for Geldings. 2 miles. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 100; ditto 1st October, Rs. 200, when the race closes. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 additional for each horse declared to start.

Mr W W's Favorite (John Irving)	1
Mr Brewer's Detrimental	2
Mr W W's Longden	3
The Southern Confederate's Melbourne	0
Mr W W's Rocket	0
Queen's Own Coeur de Leon	0
Mr Manchester's Dr Swishtail	0

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 25.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. Phaire, Assistant Commissioner 2nd Grade, in Oudh, and Officiating as Cantonment Magistrate of Fyzabad, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 27th August last.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major A. R. McMahon received charge of the Political Agency at Mandalay from Captain G. A. Strover on the forenoon of the 20th November 1869. Captain Strover left Mandalay on the 29th idem to assume charge of his duties as Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo.

Lieutenant R. H. Salkeld, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 15th November 1869, the date of his return to duty.

Captain C. Wodehouse, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, will revert to the 3rd Class, consequent on the return to duty of Lieutenant R. H. Salkeld.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Francis Whitworth Russell, of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry, is promoted to the rank of Major by Brevet from the 20th December 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the 20th December 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captains Henry Vincent Mathias, William Jackson, William Playfair, John Hobart Tyler, and Henry Macdonald.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Horace Ralph Spearman,—18th December 1869.

Lieutenants Francis Richard Arabin Brown Constable and [illegible] Duncan Macpherson,—19th December 1869.

[illegible] Walter Kaiser Drummond,— 20th December 1869.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Robert Cotton Money, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Bengal, and Lieutenant Benjamin Hill Russell, of the General List, Infantry, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),—for two years.

Lieutenant James Agnew McNeile, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 8th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant John Edward Sandeman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department, North-Western Frontier,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Major Robert Cony Whiting, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 11th Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years.

Surgeon Nathaniel James Grant, of the Medical Department,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

The services of Lieutenant T. B. B. Savi, of the Royal Engineers, Doing-duty Officer Corps of Sappers and Miners, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The services of the undermentioned officers, candidates for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department:—

Lieutenant T. J. Bayres, of Her Majesty's 24th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern of the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Lieutenant C. W. B. Bell, of Her Majesty's 5th Lancers, attached to the 38th Madras Native Infantry.

CALCUTTA GOSSIP.

The past week in Calcutta has been one of intense excitement and unlimited enthusiasm; and as good citizens and loyal subjects we have all been more or less afflicted with a severe attack of illumination on the brain.

Almost within an hour of that set down in the official programme, Her Majesty's steam-ship Galatea steamed up the river, and dropped her moorings at Prinsep's Ghat on Monday [illegible] the covered way of the [illegible] the harbour of Calcutta were con[illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] mob[illegible] goo[illegible]

[illegible] however, that so many [illegible] would have resulted in nothing [illegible] mass of broken lamps and oceans of oil [illegible]tches, as a memento of His Royal Highness's visit.

If a large number constitutes the success of a levee, then undoubtedly the levee on Thursday afternoon was a great success, as it was by far the most crowded ever seen in Calcutta. Now, at a levee gentlemen—or those who can behave as such—alone are supposed to attend; but the crowding and pushing that took place at Government House on this occasion were not, in our humble opinion, indicative of gentlemanly manners. A crowd at the pit door of a London Theatre could not have pressed more for the privilege of first entrance than some of the attendants at the levee. We heard last year a good deal about the intended weeding out of the list at Government House, but it appears that the tares flourished with the wheat. Shopkeepers from China Bazaar, Keranies from Government offices, and Eurasians in general, though most respectable in their own sphere of life, are not used to the manners and customs of Court life. But what can we except in India, when we see that at the dinner given to the King of the Belgians by the Lord Mayor, he was supported on one side by Mrs. Figgins? Figgins is not a name known to Debrett. "A Fig for all your greatness," no doubt is an appropriate enough remark on occasions but why Figgins by the side of a King? Are we becoming so rapidly democratised that a Figgins only can be found to entertain a King in London, and a motly crowd to receive a Prince in India.

The explosion of the fire-works on the premises at the corner of Waterloo Street, on Tuesday night, has been attended with sad results. Two natives have lost their lives, and Mr. Bartlet, the proprietor of the house is said to have lost everything. When will people learn to be cautious in the handling of such dangerous compositions?

And when will the worthy chairman of the Municipality cut his wisdom tooth. He could not help getting into hot water over the arrival of the Prince, and actually he carded the Viceroy to his face. The Reception Committee—good citizens and true—thinking they had as good a right to form part of the procession on the arrival of our illustrious guest as Scindiah or His Highness of Jeypore, claimed through their Chief, Mr. Hogg, the privilege of space for four carriages. The Viceroy sent him a snubbing, and in retaliation Mr. Hogg man threatened that the illumination of the town would not take place on the night appointed by the Viceroy—a very silly threat indeed, for we question if Mr. Hogg would have been able to carry the execution. We do not know how the matter is settled, but we can testify to the zeal of the police in keeping order amongst the crowds that on Wednesday afternoon in front of Prin[illegible]

—*Englishman's Weekly Journal*, Dec. 25.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

(*Madras Mail.*)

The readers of Indian newspapers have had very good cause to complain of the paucity of European Telegraphic Intelligence for some weeks past: and in justice to ourselves, we mention that this is due to causes over which we have no control. The principal newspapers in the country agreed, about three years since, to enter into an arrangement with Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited) for the regular supply to each subscriber of Telegraphic news from Europe. The rate of subscription was fixed in the first instance at Rs. 400, and on the reduction of the charge for transmission, it was lowered to Rs. 300, at which figure it at present stands. The service of late has been conducted in the most unsatisfactory manner, and virtually has been of little or no use to any one, except the Company, who continue to draw the subscription from the Press, quite regardless of the fact that they give no equivalent worthy the name. We have again and again, in the last four years urged our contemporaries to combine and form an Association of their own for procuring telegrams quite independent of Reuter; but such is the jealousy among the Journals in the North, that we have failed hitherto in rousing them to a sense of their duty to themselves and to their readers. The *Englishman* made an abortive effort, also a year ago, in conjunction with the *Bombay Gazette* to induce the Indian Press to shake clear of its thraldom to Reuter. In England, however, the Press seems more alive to its own best interests. We read in a Liverpool paper that on the 1st proximo:—

"An entirely new machinery will be brought into operation for the supply of telegraphic news throughout the United Kingdom. Hitherto such news has been furnished as well to newspapers as to exchanges, clubs, and newsrooms by the existing telegraph companies. On the transfer of the telegraph to the Government the newspapers of the United Kingdom, following the example of their American contemporaries, will take the matter into their own hands. For some time past the Press Association, a body formed on the co-operative principle, of the proprietors of all the leading provincial [illegible] having been engaged in bringing into existence an organization whose ramifications will extend to every part of the civilized world. It has purchased the exclusive right to supply Reuter's telegrams throughout the United Kingdom, London alone excepted. It has engaged an efficient parliamentary, city, and general editorial and reporting staff for London. It has made arrangements to supply all the sporting news of the country. It is now appointing duly accredited agents to telegraph news, general and commercial, from the remotest parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the principality, either from town to town in the provinces, or to the central offices in Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, London, for redistribution throughout the country, as may be deemed most expeditious. There can be little doubt, we think, that the news supplies of the Association, owing to the extent and efficiency of its organization, will show a considerable improvement upon those with which the public have hitherto been furnished; and whatever may be the difficulties at first attendant upon the launching of an undertaking at once so novel and so extensive, we have every reason to believe that, in future, the supplies of telegraph news will diminish in cost as they increase in intrinsic value. The Association, it should be added, undertakes to supply its news not only to newspapers, but to exchanges, clubs, newsrooms, and to private subscribers."

What easier than that the Indian Press should form a branch of this Press Association in England? The American Press laughs at the idea of its less energetic British contemporaries needing a Reuter in these days when Europe is covered with a network of telegraph lines. A free Press should be free to obtain its own news, at the least possible cost, and over the widest possible area. As Reuter has failed in proving that he understands the requirements of the Indian Press, it should no longer hesitate to dispense with his costly and unsatisfactory service.

KAMPTEE RACES.

[illegible] nearly hour of 6-30 A. M. on the 14th [illegible] first race of this Meeting was run. Before a number of ladies, military men, soldiers, [illegible]tives came on to the Course, with the [illegible]resent at a good day's sport, which the [illegible] of added money to each race ought to [illegible]e fields however—for each event were [illegible]e racing (if such a term can with [illegible] a most leather-flapping description. [illegible]nds in attendance were satisfied: [illegible]omplain. The wagering at the [illegible]ddedly limited, every[illegible]inners.—Why the [illegible]be to ensure [illegible]fact that more [illegible]ry, and people [illegible] more spirit [illegible]ee is decidedly [illegible]been ploughed [illegible]hill. Natives [illegible] on the Course, [illegible]Honorary Secre[illegible]leavours to clear [illegible]weighing in and [illegible]protracted, and [illegible]ted. Somehow or [illegible]weight, and there [illegible]on the Course, it is a [illegible] The opening race [illegible]t of the Meeting, all [illegible] into the cords, Black [illegible]or his party by half a [illegible]n by Captain Pierson—[illegible]in on the turf—we wish [illegible]er ride a worse race than [illegible] of 1869. For the Trial [illegible] beaten by the useful-look[illegible]redited his owner with the [illegible]nd day there were no less [illegible]umstance not very encourag[illegible]e Race Fund—and the racing [illegible]an on the first day. We heard [illegible]he Meeting, though Captain [illegible]n great force), by added money [illegible]ed a nice trowserful of Company's [illegible]n the Course was very slack: not[illegible]we understand that the knowing one[illegible]tleman from the north with more money [illegible]formation, and flocked him accordingly. [illegible]like to meet gentlemen of this stamp oftener. [illegible]ed is a detail of the sport:—

FIRST DAY.

The Kamptee Derby. For all Arabs. 1½ miles. Rs 250 added.

Capt. B's b h Black Buck, 5 years, 10st 3lbs, Capt Pierson, 1
Mr H's ch a h Cardigan, aged, 10st 10lbs, Capt. Brough... 2
Mr Mornant's g a h Grip, 5 years, 10st 3lbs, Owner ... 0

Betting—evens on Cardigan, 3 to 1 against Black Buck, and 5 to 1 against Grip.

Trial Stakes. For all horses. ¾ mile. Rs. 250 added.

Capt. B's b w g Vanguard, 11st 7lbs, Capt. Brough ... 2
Mr H's ch a h Cardigan, 12st, Owner ... 1
Mr Mornant's g a h Grip, 10st, Owner ... 0

Betting—2 to 1 on Vanguard, 5 to 2 against Mischance, and 20 to 1 against Grip.

Pony Race 3 mile heats. Rs. 100 added.

Native's Fernandez	...	1	3 1
Fordham's Punch	...	2	1 2
Mr Roper's Greystone	...	0	2 0
Captain Armstrong's Sammy		0	0 0

Betting—evens on Sammy, 3 to 1 against Punch, and 5 to 1 against Greystone.

Kamptee Steeple Chase. 1½ miles. Rs. 300 added.

Capt. W's b w g Vanguard, 12st, Captain Brough ... 1
Mr H's b w m Mischance, 12st, Owner ... 2

Betting—5 to 1 on Vanguard.

SECOND DAY.

Give and Take Stakes. 1 mile. Rs. 250 added.

Capt. W's b a h Black Buck, 9st 10lbs, Capt Pierson ... 1
Mr Oxley's b a h Ruby, 9st 7lbs, Mr Mornant ... 2

Betting—10 to 1 on Black Buck.

Arab Handicap. 1½ miles. Rs. 200 added.

Mr H's ch a h Cardigan, 10st 10lbs, Captain Pierson ... 1
Mr Mornant's g a h Grip, 10st, Owner ... 2

Betting—6 to 4 on Grip.

Kamptee Cup. Value Rs. 200. 2 miles.

Captain B's b w g Vanguard, 12st, Captain Brough ... w. o.

Steeple Chase. Value, Rs. 150. For C. Bs. and Arabs.

Captain Brough's g c b g Parachute, 11st, Owner ... w. o.

Hack Stakes. ¾ mile. Rs. 150 added. Winner to be sold for Rs. 400.

Mr Mornant's ch a h Hotspur, 10st 7lbs, Owner ... 1
Capt. Elder's b m g Telegraph, 10st 7lbs, Levy ... 2
Capt. Brough's g h g Parachute, 10st 7lbs, Owner ... 3
Capt. Barson's g a h Lightning, 10st 7lbs, Owner ... 4

Betting—2 to 1 on Hotspur: any price others. Winner was not sold.—*Pioneer*.

I AM sorry to hear, on what is I fear too good authority, that it is possible that a leading morning paper may ere long be discontinued. Its present proprietors have lost largely since they purchased it, and they are understood to have come to the determination to give it a three months' trial, after which time if it does not meet expenses, they have resolved to let it die. For my part I can hardly believe that so valuable a political organ as the paper in question can be allowed to perish. If a little more life were shown in its management, it would, I am sure, soon attain a success not inferior to that of the *Standard* or the *Daily Telegraph*. In literary matters all that is new is the appearance of the various Christmas numbers. These are, I think, even worse than usual this year. The insane illustrations and the drivelling "literature" of which they are made up, prove how truthfully Mr. Dickens spoke when he declared twelve months ago that this field in literature was fairly worked out.—*London Letter in Madras Times*.

MADRAS PIER.

Some time ago we [illegible]ated that the Local Government was at a loss [illegible] to pay for the repairs to the Pier, as the [illegible] Government had refused to sanction any [illegible]urrement on that account, on the ground, suggested [illegible] deficit, that special sanction had not been previously obtained. Thus, for work executed for the Pier by the Public Works Factory, no less a sum than Rs. 50,000 is due, which the controller of P. W. accounts can find no means of adjusting, more especially with a heavy demand of three lacs of Rupees yet to be met on account of expenditure, *without allotment* on Talook Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails. Under these circumstances, Government has resolved to place the whole amount available from General Post Funds (Rs. 30,000) at the disposal of the P. W. D. to be assigned to the Pier, the remainder being taken from the allotment for the Chilka Lake Canal, as it appears that, of the Rs. 40,000 sanctioned for this work, only Rs. 10,000 will be required in the current year.—*Madras Athenæum*, Dec. 24.

INDIAN ITEMS.

We learn by telegram from Lahore that all her witnesses have been called on both sides in the case of DeRenzy *versus Indian Public Opinion*, but that the concluding argument has been adjourned till to-morrow, Tuesday, 28th.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 27.

We understand that two Professorships have recently been created in Canning College, Lucknow; Mr. M. J. White, M.A., late Officiating Principal, being nominated to the Senior Professorship, and Mr. J. Gall, M.A., shortly expected from Europe, to the Junior appointment.—*Ibid.*

A sad accident occurred yesterday morning while [illegible]ion and 17th Regiments were out at ball practice. A little boy, the son a sepoy of the 3rd L. I., was accidentally shot, but nothing was known of it until after the troops had left the guard. The little boy, it is said, was deterred by that natural dread of "the Police" which appears to be common to little boys all over the world, from saying anything about the accident at the time. When, however, it was discovered, he was at once conveyed to the Regimental Hospital. The Surgeon of the Corps, Dr. E. W. A. Evezard, examined the unfortunate little fellow, and found that his collar bone had been smashed. We are happy, however, to be able to add that, though the wound is dangerous, there is no immediate danger.—*Madras Athenæum*, Dec. 24.

FESTINA LENTE.

(*Pioneer.*)

Financial disaster is apparently that kind of adversity which most besets the good of modern times. Once involved in the toils his struggles present a terrible and instructive spectacle. In proportion to his sense of rectitude and to his vigour, his agonies increase; as soon as the first whisper of deficit excites his ear, he is eager to know the worst. His courage rises as each little item swells and multiplies before his nervous gaze. He knows he is good; he hopes events may prove him great. His friends are summoned post-haste. There is no time for palaver. They are all honest men, and he is an honest man. Everybody knows what is the true theory of failure; or if anybody should not, let him remember the dictum of that transcendental philosopher, Mr. Micawber:—"Income—twenty shillings; expenditure—nineteen shillings three farthings: result—happiness. Income—twenty shillings; expenditure—twenty shillings and one farthing: result—misery, of course." Then, when in deficit, down with the expenditure—everybody's, that is, except the immediate operators and their friends.' Agreed—and a hundred pens strike off a hundred items or several hundred items. Nobody worth considering is much the worse, and the defaulter and his backers shake hands all round. They have remembered their Micawber and are happy; nay, more than that, like all happy peoples, they are popular; for after all, virtue, and especially public virtue, as long as it does not come to too close quarters, is a most comfortable possession. If only diffused over a becoming distance it cannot sour the good temper of the owner, while it mellows the atmosphere round him with a haze of beautiful and fearless designs never likely to press too much home.

Some such picture as the [illegible] portion at least of the Indian public. At all events they may observe in it a handsome recognition of the merits of the Government under which they live. For what apparatus contrived for "information and guidance" was ever more virtuous than one's own at the present day. Steam, water, education, religion (as far as we dare), and India-for-the-natives are a few only of the leading objects we pursue. And now we have just added another maxim that, when the natives can't pay their own way, we will pay it for them out of our own pockets. This is surely uncompromising integrity, and should it ever falter we feel re-assured by the reflection that fresh supplies to any extent are perennially watted to us from home. Still in this matter of deficit there is an awkward rumour, that the farthing has turned out to be as much as a half-penny, and that *Sir Richard Temple* is even now so close to misery that he feels compelled to double the reductions just to make the rest happier. We hope this is not so. We forbear to lift the decent veil which covers him from the vulgar eye as he daintily performs his wondrous magic in the recesses of Government House. We can imagine him walking with a simple smile into the arena, and persuasively putting a Brigadier and Commissioner or two under the well-known giant extinguisher. A flourish and a low bow to the assembled Council, and *presto*! they have vanished. Before the applause has well subsided he has summoned with a beck a brigade of doing duty field officers, collectors and such humbler fry, each with half his pay in his hand. He turns up his wristbands and exorts them to hold it tight. He means them no harm,—or so he says with a smile of angelic candour, as he begs them to keep their eyes on his Lordship in the chair. Suddenly a loud explosion of rhetorical crackers, and lo! the unwilling confederates are staring at their empty fists. Enough for a single day: no more performances, as no more money is wanted till to-morrow.

In time, however, the most delightful and prolific of illusions must come to an end, Whether the hungry gulf be filled up or not, those who have contributed to it against their will begin to ask, why they were specially selected for this post of mock glory: and the question will be a difficult one to answer. It will not be sufficient to show that from these and other like sources money was most easily and quickly obtainable. Ease and celerity are as feathers in the balance compared to real statesmanship and foresight. If it can be retorted, that, notwithstanding the first-named advantages, departments and schemes of permanent utility have been either crippled or retarded; and that, to restore them to efficiency, a fresh and increased outlay will eventually be necessary, the so-called savings will bear an ugly resemblance to waste. And if it can be still further shown that these same savings might have been effected just as speedily, but by other and less offensive means, what is now called wisdom will in the end look very like the reverse. The excitement of the first contest with hard facts and figures will be over; the proud satisfaction of having turned them aside by sheer force from their threatened conclusion will have worn itself out. Nothing will remain but to correct the cost of victory—in some instances suspension of remunerative work, and consequent suspension of increase to revenue; in others, establishments perilously reduced both in pay and officers; and again, in others whole classes of officials rendered insecure, and thus discontented and suspicious of the good faith of their superiors. All this it takes a very great deal of money to counterbalance, whether it has been so counterbalanced, or whether sufficient care has been taken to adjust the new arrangements so as to satisfy the obvious objections raised against them, it is not possible to say until the whole of the Government programme is laid before the country. But an uneasy impression to the contrary is gaining ground. It is believed that too much haste to grow rich has been exhibited—that the supreme Government has arbitrarily disposed of details which the subordinate Governments are much more competent to deal with,—and that the permanent interests of whole classes are being sacrified for the momentary benefit of the State. If this be really the case, the Government will do well to pause while there is time. Justice and patience are not brilliant or effective qualities, but they are sure in their results. Except where indefensible abuses exist and can be fairly lopped off at a stroke, neither individuals nor States can right themselves by a sudden effort. In every other case prosperity may indeed appear to come back at a gallop,—but depression and discredit are not far behind.

MR. WADE, the "mandarin-worshipper" as he is pleasantly called in China, has succeeded Sir Rutherford Alcock as *chargé d'affaires* at Pekin. As the reputed author of the "Revised Treaty" of Tien-tsin he is of course in small favour with the foreign community.

YOUR OPIUM AND OUR MISSIONARIES.

At Sir R. Alcock's [illegible]dience of leave Prince Kung is reported to have said:—"Now that you are going home I wish you would take away with you your opium and your missionaries." The collection is curious; but of course his objection to missionaries refers only to the political complications of which they have been sometimes the occasion.—*Pioneer*.

A BOLD PROPOSAL.

The *Friend of India* has a London letter, with the well-known signature T., which seriously discusses, not merely the repeal of the Union, but the absolute severance of Ireland from Great Britain. "What," T. asks, "would Britain really lose by the independence of Ireland? Physically, next to nothing. The island as a speculation does not pay." The writer goes on to argue that England would still find plenty of Irishmen to fill her armies—that there would be little danger of Irish hostility, or Ireland might be neutralized by treaty. On the whole T. concludes that the principal loss to England would be some diminution of prestige and a too vulgar homogeneity of population.

CHINAMEN AS LABOURERS.

The Galle Harbour improvements will, it is said, be seized as the occasion for trying the experiment of Chinese labour in Ceylon, where the deficiency of labourers is felt as a great obstacle to progress. Of course, there is no earthly reason why Chinamen should not be as valuable servants in Ceylon as in California, Australia, Penang, or Singapore. They work like tigers, prosper under any amount of fatigue, and never get ill. From their very first importation, however, they should be put under close but not oppressive surveillance, both in the interest of morality and to prevent the first formation of secret societies to which Chinamen are so prone.—*Pioneer*

THE SUEZ CANAL.

We (*Pioneer*) have received the following translation of the propositions forwarded from the Chamber of Commerce of Venice to the International Congress now sitting at Cairo. The most important is the last. It would no doubt be unsatisfactory to the majority of nationalities to submit themselves absolutely to Egyptian law; but in the present condition of International feelings, it would be almost as easy to devise an International language as an International law.

"The Propositions of the Chamber of Commerce of Venice to the International Congress assembled at Cairo

"1st.—To demand that the Governments interested will effect a treaty of neutralization as regards the Suez canal.

"2nd.—That the Congress will declare its determination from the date of inauguration of the Canal, to secure particulars in detail of the working and tariffs on commerce in general passing through the Canal, and especially on matters connected with the through traffic; and that future action should be taken on the experience thus received.

"3rd.—Whether the acquisition of the Canal by the various Governments especially interested would not allow of diminished charges in the conservation and administration of the Canal, and, as a consequence, allow of a diminished tariff or toll for passage.

"4th.—That the Congress will induce the Egyptian Government to recognize the complete equality of all commercial flags, on the Red Sea.

"5th.—To substitute an International Law for the present Consular jurisdiction, and not rest satisfied with the simple abolition of that system in favour of universal submission to Egyptian law."

THE TERRORS OF PETROLEUM.

The effects of petroleum, when accidentally set on fire, are perfectly diabolical. The frightful catastrophe on the Holyhead Railway, by which a number of passengers were reduced to cinders before they could be got out of the locked carriages, will not soon be forgotten. Only a few weeks ago half the shipping in a French harbour was set on fire by the same terrible agent. The burning petroleum floated up with the tide, glided in among the vessels, and consumed them to the water's edge. Then the tide turned, and brought back the fiery element among vessels which at first had escaped. The loss was enormous.

Petroleum abounds in Burmah, and, it is believed, also in the Punjab. We are informed by a friend, who came up last year from Moulmein in one of the British India Steam Navigation Company's fine ships, that there were several casks of petroleum on board, which [illegible] brought on by rail to Allahabad, and [illegible] to say it [illegible] was done on arriving at Calcutta, to carry out his intention. Marine Insurance Companies and Railway Companies had better look out if this sort of traffic is allowed to go on. Petroleum is only a trifle, if at all less dangerous than gunpowder. It ought to be conveyed by sea in bottoms which carry it alone, and with extraordinary precautions; and on land only by goods trains. Otherwise, one of these days we shall have to record some horrible disaster which might easily have been prevented. The following paragraph will speak for itself:—

DESTRUCTION OF AN OIL TRAIN BY FIRE.

A despatch from Narrowsburg, New York, dated November 1, says:—At four o'clock this morning an Erie Railway fraught train, laden with petroleum, cotton, and tobacco, eastward bound, when about one mile west of this station, ran off the track owing to the breaking of a truck. One of the oil cars took fire through some unexplained cause, and almost instantaneously the whole number of oil cars were enveloped in one sheet of flame. The fire spread to other cars containing cotton and tobacco, consuming six freight and eight oil cars, involving a heavy loss to the company. The scene presented by the conflagration was grand and fearful, lighting up the surrounding country for miles. As the fire was progressing one of the brakemen, who had been missing, was seen in the midst of the flames between two of the burning cars. The intensity of the heat rendered all efforts to get him out useless—besides he must have been dead when first discovered. The poor fellow had probably become fastened between the cars, or overtaken so quickly by the flames as to render it impossible to escape, and he was roasted to death—all that remained of him being the charred trunk and bones. His name was James Rourke, and he resided at Lackawaxen, Penn. Passenger trains were detained ten hours by the accident.
—*Pioneer*.

CAPTIOUSNESS.

It is indeed astonishing how captious some people are now-a-days—some people, rather many or most people. The reason why is not very evident. It may be from jealousy, envy, hatred, malice, or any other uncharitableness that so many are captious. Somebody writes a new book, or sings a new song, or buys a new gun, or ventures on a new horse, and in the pride or innocence of his heart asks the opinion of a friend. But the confidence is sure to be misplaced. The book is picked to pieces with worse than the malice of Dennis; the song has no air or is like every other air; the gun has something wrong with the lock; the horse looks very queer about the off fore-leg, and so forth. Never does a man obtain the wished-for and expected praise and never can he help feeling disgusted with "the opinion." "Save me from my friends," is truly the heart-felt expression of the man who rashly confides. He gets stones for bread, and serpents instead of eggs. We doubt whether it was always so. Human nature, we know, is like the law of the Medes and Persians, for it altereth not; but the way in which our nature is expressed, or repressed, varies directly with the times and indirectly with the individual. Times were, when a man was not ashamed honestly to praise where praise was due; unreservedly to express admiration when he felt it; but now-a-days another spirit has arisen. The spirit of captiousness has driven away the spirit of candour, (not to speak of enthusiasm) and nobody knows how to lay it. Over-refinement and over-education are its ostensible parents, but it is really a bastard, self conceit being its mother, God knows who its father, and cynicism its god-father. But the spirit suits the present times, and human nature takes its tone in superficial matters from the times, and expresses itself in accordance with the prevailing fashion. The genuine cynic of a former era is not now to be found; the caustic critic is a being of the past. Even the *Saturday Review* is no longer cynical with the crusty sarcasm of the last cade, but is captious instead. This is no doubt a descent; for captiousness is weak, almost despicable. We all acknowledge this, but still we ourselves commit it, and our friends all commit it, because it is "the correct thing" to do. How did this spirit arise? Probably from the impulse of re-action. Not long ago "Gushing" was rampant. We had gushing poems, and gushing novels, and gushing dramas, and gushing men, women and children. Now-a-days, however, "gushing" is a bye-word and a reproach. A re-action has set in against gushing in all its forms; and, the tide having once turned, neither Canute nor Mrs. Partington can for the present prevent its rising. Hence we have captiousness. Never was a time so much of its time as the present; we have Men of the Time and Girls of the Period; and "the Period," with all its belongings and in all its developments, is rigidly anti-gushing. Hence the Critic of the Period, whether he criticizes a book, song, gun, horse or what-not, must not gush, and in avoiding gushing he falls into captiousness. It remains to be seen whether the change be for the better. The future must test *that*: but for the present we can only say that captiousness may be a useful medicine, but is undoubtedly bitter and unpleasant.—*Pioneer*.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES IN ENGLAND.

25TH NOVEMBER.

The *Times* has pronounced against the overdoing of athletics, and I think with much truth. The article has brought down upon the leading journal the wrath and sneers of some sporting writers (who are nothing, I am sorry to say, if not abusive), but I think the sensible majority agree with the *Times*. My readers may remember that some time ago I ventilated the idea in these columns that athletics were absorbing our young men at the universities and elsewhere. I know they are fascinating when health and strength go hand in hand, and as I have been a great advocate for them coupled with gymnastics, all my life, I don't like to see their use abused—for abused there is no doubt they are; and talking the other day to a veteran sportsman who had been an M. F. H. for two and twenty years, he lamented with me the excessive hold they have obtained. There is no fear of our becoming milksops or effeminate, which is the excuse set forth by the advocates of athletics in excess. Never were we, I should say, less free as a nation from such a reproach, for save the toothpick school and its followers,—young fellows who have exhausted life at 25,—we are men, I think, in the best acceptation of the term. There is one symptom, however, about some of our tip-top performers in the athletic line, that I have not before observed among men claiming the title of sportsmen. Success seems to engender jealousies and conceit, and *that* we never see at the coverside or at "the warm corner." Perhaps I am wrong in that last assertion though. Shooting does sometimes breed ill blood, but from observations I made within the last week on the rather prominent athletes with whom I was thrown in company, I should say—if it was to take them as specimens of what the pursuit of the sport makes a young fellow—that it tends to encourage pugnaciousness and conceit to a very high degree. Let me hope that the two gentlemen in question were exceptions and not the rule. But this is apart from the question, whether it is not true what Shakespeare said three centuries ago—that whenever we got hold of a good thing we straightway make it too common. Now the sporting journals this week are taken up with the accounts of the Oxford and Cambridge athletic sports to a degree that is quite bewildering, for it seemed that only three weeks ago the same sort of thing was going on. Every college has its own club apparently, and there are little quarrels and bickerings among themselves as to dates and fixtures which look nasty. Then the writers on the subject are wonderful men, and some of them infuse a ponderosity into their notices of it very depressing to read. I happen to know that there has been great difficulty in getting men to report these affairs on the staff of the leading journals. Those who could have done it well would not, and editors have been obliged to take what they could get; but it is satisfactory to know from these gentlemen, that there is no chance of our degenerating, and that though our modern athletes do not yet come up to the form of Captain Barclay, there are symptoms that the keen competition and jealous rivalry existing will soon bring them to, and perhaps beyond it. Captain Barclay was a wonderful man but as he stood almost alone, there was no judging how good he was. He only beat "time," but I think he would have held his own against the cracks of the day at pedestrianism. I see it stated that Mr. J. G. Chambers would walk from London to Brighton in ten hours, without going into training or taking any refreshment by the way. I should doubt this if it is done. Meanwhile I can only repeat that I hope we are not over-doing it. Sport of all kinds was intended to be our servant, the minister to our pleasures not a hard master; and there are symptoms of this last being the case in many branches of it. What hard work racing is—how it takes possession of your entire being as it were—I know full well and I also believe that athletics have got into the brains of our young men—our steady young men, remember—not the roysterers who hear the chimes at midnight, but that class who, at Oxford and Cambridge, were called "Sirs" in my time. Well, to a certain extent relaxation of this sort is highly desirable, but when it comes to going into training for consecutive months, to the neglect of the other duties, I confess I think with the great poet that it is much "too common." In the old time—in the centuries of the Olympiads—mind and muscle went hand in hand, and the Greeks, we know, gave the preference to the physical rather than the mental education. Then gymnasia were schools of science and philosophy, as well as for bodily training; but we can't go back to that era. Oxford dons do not yet hold their lectures in the gymnasium, and "putting the stone and the high jump" are not separated by a Greek play or a chapter from Demosthenes. While I rejoice to see gymnasia for women as well as men springing up through the country, I deprecate slavery to the sport in strong terms. Let us bear in mind that athletics and gymnastics are, or ought to be, healthful recreations and nothing more. The sound mind in the sound body by all means, but *not the body the servant to the mind*.

I am happy to say that Sir Joseph Hawley has brought up his indigners before the bar of justice, and even if nothing more comes of it, something will have been done towards checking the lawless blackguardism of some of the writers in the Sporting Press, not actually members of the Fourth Estate but amateurs who take to pen and ink for the delectation of everybody else besides. Of this class is a Mr. Robins, an attorney of a certain reputation, who, under the signature of the outsider, discourses on racing with a free pen both in the pages of Dr. Shorthouse's journal and a new publication, *The Man About Town*, of which Robins is, I believe, the proprietor, and a friend of mine, I am sorry to add, the editor. Mr. Robins' attack on Sir Joseph in both journals was atrocious, and Sir Thomas Henry visited him in the [illegible] Court was crowded; the Duke of Beaufort, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Charles Legard, and other gentlemen, besides on the bench, and immense interest was excited; for neither of the parties in question—I mean the Doctor or the Lawyer—are in the position of the hare who had many friends. The Doctor is clever, but has a biting tongue, which he exercises, I must say, indiscriminately, on high and low; and while the gentlemen are naturally indignant for his repeated attacks on them, the legs have nothing to thank him for, as he has frequently singled them out for personal onslaughts; so the two stood in the body of the Court pretty much under the same circumstances as their fellow-libeller, Mr. Grenville-Murray, did at Marlborough Street a few months ago: "there was none so poor as did not point at them." Dr. Shorthouse has a hide as impervious as a rhinoceros—I mean the hide of his moral feelings—and he stood the ordeal unflinchingly; but the worthy Robins seemed, as the reporters say, to feel his position acutely. He buried his face in his hands, and did not appear to like it at all; and no wonder. The libel was utterly gross and vulgar, but it was moreover such a very foolish and idiotic one, such as a man must—had he been ever so great a scoundrel—have paused before he made, that probably Mr. R— felt the weight of his folly a heavier burden than that of his blackguardism. We know that as the world goes mistakes are worse than crimes, and poor Mr. Robins had committed both; so small blame to him for feeling ashamed. He sent his wife (poor woman!) to intercede with Sir Joseph, and she, being young and pretty, pleaded to one not insensible to these charms; but the baronet was really a "worthy baronet" on this occasion, and behaved like a perfect stoic, hardening his heart against blue eyes and tears. As he passed through this high trial satisfactorily, I have great hopes of his staying now to the end of the chapter, and that he will appear against the two defendants at the Central Criminal Court, and not vote the affair a bore, and wash his hands of the business. I think a British "Judy," as Mrs. Brown would say, will find them guilty, and I trust a brief imprisonment will teach them a wholesome lesson.

We have been assisting at the expiring throes of the racing season here at Warwick, and the deceased, I must say, has died hard. A number of horses, good, bad and different,—very fair handicapping,—and a sprinkling of the upper ten,—those stayers, such as Mr. Payne, Lord Hastings, Sir Charles Legard, Lord Stamford, Colonel Forester, and one or two others. There has been no very great class here, but Miss Dayrell proved herself in the Guy Cup yesterday the best mare training over her own distance of ground, as she won easily, giving the Amaranth colt (the Great Eastern Handicap winner) 17lb., Bonnie Katie 19lbs., and Lumley 24lbs., and all these she beat nearly out of sight, though it is right to add that the Amaranth colt got a bad start. Another good performance was that of Border Knight on the Welter Handicap who was giving a good deal of weight to such animals as Robespierre, President Lincoln, Cocoa Nut and Islam, and he won after a fine race by half a length from Fugitive who has only recently left the Blass's stable for Joseph Dawson. Racing is still going on, as I write, to the accompaniment of a dense fog, which prevents you seeing above 200 yards, a fine opportunity for "shunts," which will doubtless be made use of. The frost was very hard last night too, but it did not interfere with the running, though in the Steeplechase Course the taking off and the landing were very greasy. Racing in a fog is a farce, but we don't seem to be conscious of it, and go on stolidly to the end.

Scent is very bad still, and will be till there has been some heavy rain. Hounds go very well for about ten minutes or so, if they get well away to their fox, and then throw up. That has been the character of the sport with the North and South Warwickshire, as well as with the Duke and Pytchley, and they seem to have done no better in the South. I am glad to see that that good M. F. H.,—and good fellow to boot (the qualities are not necessarily inseparable),—Mr. Deacon of the H. H., has had a testimonial presented to him by his friends and neighbours, worthy of him and them. The farmers were among the chief subscribers—a fact which speaks volumes for his popularity—and at Colonel Greenwood's house the testimonial was presented. Often as those sorts of things are uncalled-for and ill-bestowed, that could not be said of this one. Returning to racing, I hear that a certain dowager Marchioness, well known at all race meetings, has backed sixteen horses for the Derby! One wonders how she could have picked them. I have been away from Town now so long that I have no gossip of any sort to tell you, supposing any exists. To-morrow I go on to the other side of Birmingham to stay with a friend for the Dog Show, and then, that over, Pall Mall and Piccadilly will know me again.—*Pioneer*.

NEWS for

AN AMERICAN DIPLOMATIST, PAINTED BY HIMSELF.*

"His daughter Julia" has recently performed for a late "Minister of the United States at the British Court" a service very similar to that which a German lady performed for Alexander von Humboldt in 1860. She has placed him before the world without a shred of conventional clothing or covering. A series of letters has been published, apparently without the elimination of a sentence or the change of a word, no matter what rules of diplomatic propriety or social confidence may be trampled on, what national or personal feelings may be wounded, what offence may be given or what mischief may ensue. The fair editor has certainly this excuse,—that the blunderbuss was left loaded and primed, and that it was a simple act of filial piety in her to pull the trigger and let it off. A preface signed by the father leaves no doubt that the letters were carefully revised by him, and were meant to be handed down, as they are now printed, to posterity :—

"The series of letters addressed to Mr. William L. Marcy and Mr. Lewis Cass—although those gentlemen were Secretaries of State, in succession—partook, however, neither in design nor fact, of official character. They were essentially private letters; uniformly so termed, regarded, and treated. Very probably an exaggerated estimate of their merits as such has been caused by the complimentary language with which their continuance was constantly urged. . . . There is one light in which this publication particularly recommends itself *to the kind consideration of the public*. In a patriotic report to his fellow citizens faithfully divested of the multitudinous communications on file in the department of State), indicating, with sufficient distinctness, his whole course of action, sentiment and thought from week to week, and year after year, while filling the United States mission at the British Court."

There are obviously many lights in which this publication might have recommended itself to the writer; but the reader, even the amused reader, may reflect that the opportunities of which Mr. Dallas so freely availed himself were enjoyed by him in his official character, under an implied obligation to reserve, if not secrecy; and if the continuance of the letters was constantly urged, this could hardly be with a view to their eventual appearance as a book. He was simply expected to purvey gossip for successive Secretaries of State of the great Republic, as in (what he would call) the effete Courts of Europe the *dame d'honneur* or lady in waiting might have purveyed it for an empress or a queen.

The motto on the side-page, *point de fat prenant beaucoup de franchise*, is of dangerous application at the best. People who habitually act upon it should be avoided like the *enfant terrible*, who blurts out the most disagreeable and embarrassing things with an air of kindness or simplicity. To be saved from a candid friend was the prayer of Canning. To be saved from a good-natured, well-meaning, garrulous one, without tact or perception, would be ours. Mr. Dallas was clearly a good-natured man; his overweening vanity, national and individual, is redolent of *bonhomie*; he is too well satisfied with his country, his countrymen, and himself to be dissatisfied or out of humour with anything or anybody. We are thoroughly convinced that in the following sketch of a luncheon at Lady Morgan's in 1857, which may be taken as a fair specimen of his social sketches, he had no satirical intention, and would have printed it at the time under the head—Relief that he had conveyed a pleasing and flattering impression of the party :—

"On Monday last, Lady Morgan (Sydney Owenson, the Wild Irish Girl, Ida of Athens, &c.) summoned me to meet a friend of hers at lunch. I went at half-past 2. Her house is a small curiosity shop, crowded with interesting relics. She has Voltaire's writing chair, and a sketch of his study. The walls are literally concealed by likenesses and autographs. Everything, like herself, *is en petit* and antique except the music she never fails to enlist. She is so short that when sitting her feet can't reach the floor. Her vivacity if boundless, and her intellectual attractions recognized, as you will see, by the first minds of the age. She dresses as you must imagine a discreet sylph would dress, that is, in mass of light, many-coloured gossamery stuff, with ribands flying in all directions, and a fanciful coquettish cap. Well! she rouges highly, and though turned of eighty, might under the magnetic mask of wit, were her sight and hearing not imperfect, pass for something over fifty. She placed me on her right at her little round table, and inquired in a whisper if I was aware of the celebrities present. 'They were a cluster of brilliants, and I knew them all.' Here you have them. Close on my right sat Macaulay, the fullest and fastest man in conversation I ever met with; his only defect an uncontrollable effort, arising from excessive self-esteem, to monopolize the talk. On the left sat Lady Morgan was Lord Carlisle, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (Morpeth). Then came Hallam (Middle Ages), a most interesting person in appearance and manner, suffering to such an extent from disease as to be unable to walk without help, and perhaps evincing a partial loss of mental energy. There too was that most excellent historian of Greece, Grote, whom I like and respect the more every time I see him. Near him and opposite the hostess . . . and we rounded off with Charles Villiers, a true, talented, and unecompromising liberal, I had almost said democrat, albeit the brother of Clarendon; Monckton Milnes, a poet, politician, parliamentary speaker, and ready conversер; and, though last, far from least, Lady Combermere. Now I won't indulge in repeating the numberless admirable things said at this cosey lunch, during about an hour and a half. *The eagerness to talk far outstripped the eagerness to eat. At one time, however, everything was laid down, the table was cleared, and giving to the whole substancing company his particular idea.* The bursts of merriment were unceasing. If I were a book-making tourist, I am certain that I could expand the intellectual gold at this lunch throug'n an octavo of leaves. Review the names, and realize its character."

The conversation could hardly fail to be excellent; yet if this account were true, the party must have been acting on Dr. Johnson's hint, who, when a string of children came forward to recite in succession, requested that they would all begin at once, on the ground that "the little dears" would make more noise and that it would be sooner over. Or Lady Morgan's guests must have needed the debating club accommodation,—"Any gentleman wishing to speak the whole evening may have a room to himself."

The most curious incident of this luncheon which has become historical appears to have passed undiscovered by Mr. Dallas. Some old hands had recently fallen across a London thoroughfare. Lady Morgan, an avowed sceptic, was making rather too free an avowal of her disbelief, when Macaulay whispered to his neighbour, Lord Carlisle, the lines in Johnson's London :—

> "Here falling houses thunder on your head,
> "And here a female atheist talks you dead."

Nothing can be more characteristic than this distinguished diplomatist's first appearance on the scene, April 4, 1857 :—

. . . "I have just returned from Buckingham Palace, having delivered to the Queen my credentials. Her Majesty asked about the health of the President, about my former visits to this country, and so on. She is not handsome, but her expression of face and her manner are engaging, and very soon put her visitors at ease. I was also presented to Prince Albert, who stood by the Queen on her left. While in the Picture Gallery I made the acquaintance of Lord Lansdowne, Sir George Grey, Earl of Harrowby, Count Colocedo (the Austrian Minister, recalled to be sent to Rome), Mr. Vernon Smith, of the Cabinet, and many others, who, I am happy to tell you, were in no wise repelled from the American Minister by his plain suit of black; but, on the contrary, made his time, while waiting Her Majesty's readiness, pass very pleasantly. My coat, which I am bold to say was as well made and of as good cloth as any in the Palace (except, perhaps, Prince Albert's), came from the shop of a tailor in Philadelphia, Sixth above Arch, of the name of Kelly! The truth appears to be that our common sense is gradually getting the better of traditional fooleries, in honest reality, greatly improving social intercourse."

"How unconscious and how curious is the reference to "common sense" and "traditional fooleries" in immediate connexion with the tailor and the coat. The "except, perhaps, Prince Albert's" is inimitable in its way. The question of costume gives the Minister a great deal of trouble, and is frequently discussed with Sir Edward Cust and Mr. Spencer Ponsonby. He ends by feeling a dangerous pride in the plainness of his coat, quite independently of the goodness of the cloth. On its being settled that American citizens should be presented "in the very dress of their diplomatic representative," he exclaims :—

"*Laus Deo!*—For I think this will enable our Ministers here to walk, on this treacherous element of dress as on thick ice, not as heretofore on what boys call 'kiddly benders.' Now, that this 4th of July equipment has reached the zenith of its triumph, I am tempted to show that it has its injurious as well as its beneficial influences. But I won't. Let me only say that when worn amid a thousand embroidered red heretics, it produces a peculiarity which necessarily gives the very distinction it professes to avoid, and so cultivates in the wearer anything but a plain Republican spirit. *Crede experto.*"

There was one opinion which Mr. Dallas brought and took away with him, which remained with him to the last, unchanging and unchanged—that the destinies of the globe, civilised and uncivilized, hung on the cord transatlantic democracy, and that, as regards Great Britain, its influence was increasing at a daily accelerating ratio, and would speedily tell upon our institutions in a manner not admitting of denial or mistake. On May 15, 1856, he writes :—

"The ladies up stairs are all well, and not yet tired, as I am heartily, of the galeties of the great London season. I wish you would bring two or three of your circle over, and give them a chance while I am here (not long, mark that !), to see the Court of Queen Victoria, as splendid now as it ever has been or ever will be. All this magnificence of ceremonial and pretension is fast being undermined, even among the proudest peers, by our Republican principles, accompanied by our wonderful prosperity; and before any one of your children reaches 50, it will have vanished, like the hues of a rainbow, for ever. Let them see it before it fades away."

The extent to which we Britishers are led by the nose without knowing it is thus illustrated :—

"The quarters whence men receive help in life are sometimes very hidden and odd. You perceive that Macaulay has been made a Peer. Well, I ascribe his promotion as much to Thurlow's creation of Lord John Russell, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord this and Lord that, out from over the Atlantic came a caustic and dogged article in a number of the *Tribune* on the discomfiture of Thackeray as a candidate for Oxford, and dwelling with gnashing Eastern bitterness upon the indifference shown even by the liberals to ability when contending with family and title. It had no look towards Macaulay; when it was penned the great historian had not been thought of; but its drift touched a sensitive spot, and, in Palmerstonian style, without a word said, what was a practical disproof brought up Macaulay.

'There's more in heaven and earth, Horatio, than is dreamt of in (even !) your philosophy.'"

After this we should not be surprised to learn that the recent offer of a peerage to Mr. Grote was the suggestion of one American journalist, and that the refusal of the eminent historian was the result of a remonstrance addressed to him by another not to lend his honoured name for the illustration of a decayed nobility. There is a passage in the same letter which has a touch of truth presented in the most ludicrously exaggerated shape :—

"My theory about the Spanish menace against Mexico is merging into reality. The dread of our seizing the plausible opportunity to acquire Cuba has put them into fidgets to prevent the quarrel. All over Europe just now there is a disposition to regard the United States as a sort of 'John Jones of the War-office !' a belligerent individual to be encountered wherever there is a muss and who cannot be put down; when he looms into the alarmed gaze at him, as Alpine travellers watch the impending avalanche, which a single musket-shot may bring crashing down upon them. You'll say, this is flighty figure; I insist that four-fifths of it are positive matter of fact."

Is not the impending avalanche too ambitious and grandiloquent a comparison ? Was there not an occasional disposition during a "muss" (whatever that may be) in Europe to regard "John Jones of the War Office" as a hornet or a wasp ? The slightest discrepectful allusion to the belligerent individual makes the diplomatist fizzle up like a porcupine :—

"One thing is clear to the rest of the world—to wit, that it is easier to like a volatile Frenchman than a bullying Briton. Here is a mangy M.P.—one Henry Drummond—an F.R.S. (which may sometimes mean a Fellow Rather Savage), who, because he chooses to pick a controversy with Mr. Bright, snarls at the whole world, and especially snaps at the United States in the following precious sentences :—'Their pretended love of freedom is the most barefaced falsehood that ever existed. They are utterly without private or public honour and the only people on earth who ever avowed that gain was their sole object in every relationship of life.' That from an F.R.S. of 72! Out upon such fellowship. If English philosophy deal in calumny, in what may not English anger and arrogance deal ? We can't honestly say '*ab uno disce omnes*,' but in reference to national attributes, it is impossible not to acquiesce in the '*rapide Heraclitus*.' Drummond, it may be feared, is a specimen brick."

Mr. Henry Drummond was less remarkable for wit, humour, or polished manners than for eccentricity; and he is the very last person whom a student of national character would name as a specimen Englishman. Mr. Drummond, we fear, meant to be aggressive; Earl de Grey certainly did not when he adorned (or defaced) his staircase with the map of a locality which had recently sprung into a short-lived notoriety :—

"But, if Horace had not written *Nil Admirari*, I should be inclined to ask, is it not wonderful how persistently and variously a bad cause is sometimes pressed. I went on Wednesday last to the reception of the Royal Geographical Society at the residence of their prim President, Earl de Grey and Ripon, late Lord Goderich, and what do you think 'stared me in the face with rapid strides ?' On the wall of the grand stairway, conspicuous to the eye of every comer, brilliant in colouring, was a gigantic map of the disputed island of Sakhalien, and adjacent waters, and a deeply red line, a quarter of an inch wide, running, as if unalterably convinced, down Rosario Strait ! Now, his Lordship is not merely the prases among the manufacturers of charts, he is also an Under-Secretary of State for War ! This sort of mural dogmatism can only deceive; for, as you say, Rosario Strait is given up; the nailing, or plastering, a concededly false pretension is unworthy a sage or statesman."

Poor Lord de Grey ! He might afford to give up the sage, but to deny him all claims to statesmanship, while he continued a member of the Cabinet, would be hard.

Coming events cast their shadows before, and Mr. Dallas was always on the look-out for these shadows. His powers of observation, sharpened by practice and quickened by official praises, at length fully equalled those of Tiburina in the *Critic* when she announced the approach of the Spanish Fleet :—

"The quick incidents of the day are generally thought full of approaching mischief. The peace of the two Emperors, signed at Villafranca on the 11th inst. (July, 1859), is not yet clearly comprehended, but every one sees that something not seen has rehabilitated—Austria in Italy at the very moment she was being extinguished;—every one sees that Sardinia has been coldly thrown her stipulated pound of flesh without a drop of blood in it; every one sees that the despotic principle rejoices in an overshadowing triumvirate; every one sees that the movements of Prussia and the Press of England are almost the crucible to produce the amalgam of another war: every one sees that the eagles which flew across the Alps can as rapidly perch upon the hills around Cherbourg; every one sees that the abrupt abandonment of one programme necessitates the annunciation of a second still more exciting and more startling one; every one sees, or thinks he sees, a huge finger, or an air-drawn dagger over the 'Invalides,' pointing to the chalky cliffs of perfidious Albion. There are not wanting those who already give up the struggle, who deem succesful resistance impossible, and who would rather propitiate than exasperate the invader. One public and forcible writer recommends an immediate appeal to the liberty-loving and arms-wielding citizens of the United States."

There is a copy of verses by Moore headed "Nonsense," and ending,—

> " If you have seen all this and more,
> " God bless me ! what a deal you've seen.

When Mr. Dallas is in the Tiburina vein, the same heading and ending might be appropriately fitted to his descriptions and discoveries. Some of his speculations are not less startling. Thus *apropos* of a proposed conference of Emperors at Stuttgart in September, 1857 :—

"If India permit, I think Palmerston or Clarendon will meet Walewski there. Suppose the world parcelled into tranquility by a national triumvirate who will secure China to the Czar, Egypt to Octavius (Napoleon), and Hindustan to Vernon, Smith !"

We never yet met with an educated American of Anglo-Saxon descent (we will not answer for the Hibernian hybrids) who, at the bare suggestion of a French conquest of England, did not flare up and fling foul scorn like an Englishman. When, therefore, we find Mr. Dallas repeatedly anticipating an invasion and confidently prognosticating its success, we are quite ready to believe either that the wish was not father to the thought, or that all he longed for was an opportunity for his "liberty-loving and arms-wielding" countrymen to fly to the rescue. According to his estimate in 1859, there was not the slightest chance of holding our own without their aid :—

"The alarm has certainly been universal and excessive. Lord Lyndhurst exhibited its extent when he forcibly inculcated 'distrust, distrust distrust.' How, indeed, is it possible for a manufacturing and trading people, who are not familiar with the use of arms, and who cannot muster a force of 100,000 men, to banish 'distrust,' when they see but 15 miles off, under the absolute control of a victorious avenger, a standing and irresistible army, with numerous steam transports ready to annihilate the distance in three hours ? Ay, but the Channel fleet !—unfortunately nobody knows where it is, and everybody knows that it is not ubiquitous."

We are sorry to add that, although proud of his British descent, Mr. Dallas has invariably failed to appreciate the resources and energies of the Old Country. Only gradually and reluctantly, yielding to the irresistible logic of events, was he brought to the conclusion that the Indian mutiny would be suppressed. And yet with all his defects of judgment and taste, with all his occasional wildness and flightiness, he gives ample proof in those letters of cultivation and capacity. He has an almost unlimited command of language and illustration; his style is animated, and some valuable information is interspersed. Thus his comments on the powers of the Senate may afford a hint to the negotiators, when the attempt at treaty making with the United States shall be resumed.

"General Mercer is one of those clear thinkers who are not easily misled by mere appearances of sound. Our system constitutes, as the final negociator of treaties, a popular body of 62 members ! They amend such instruments with all the freedom they amend ordinary Bills, engrafting each his particular notion, and indulging claptrap and bunkum without stint. This is diplomacy run riot; and one must not be astonished at finding foreign Powers occasionally restiff under its operation. As early as 1794, our Senate struck whole clauses from Chief Justice Jay's treaty; in 1824 they so mutilated one made by Mr. Rush, that this Government refused, just as they have now refused, to exchange the ratifications. In 1846 Whoever was the Senator to offer the amendment to strike out and insert the 20 words about the Bay Islands, he alone has the glory of killing the treaty; as to all the other paltry picking, it was regarded with indifference, that was esteemed an intolerable dictation, and, though with extreme reluctance, was visited with a tit for tat. Nothing was more perfectly innocuous than the clause as it originally stood; but its treatment has, I fear, given the adversary a very dangerous weapon to fight with. Whence came that truly valiant and fillibustering amendment ? That, to us, is shrouded in senatorial secrecy, but it is known here, and will amaze us, they say, hereafter. An outside conception."

Here is a hint for all bachelor diplomatists to get married without delay :—

"I returned a call of Lord Lyons two days ago. A war steamer takes him to Boston or New York on the 15th of February. I knew his father, the admiral, and was therefore partially inclined towards him. Perhaps he may succeed in pleasing as well as Lord Napier, though the latter has the immense advantage of being charmingly married. A Legation without a lady is but half-composed—a column sans capital, piano sans pedal, coiffure sans curls."

We cannot help thinking that, if these letters had undergone revision at the Foreign Office of the United States, one striking specimen of diplomatic readiness (to use no stronger word) would have been suppressed. It is thus recorded :—

"I had been here but three or four months when, at an interview in the Foreign-office, Lord Clarendon suddenly asked me whether a treaty had been made between the United States and Persia, by which we had engaged to lend some naval squadrons to the Shah, and were to be indemnified by the possession of certain trading stations in the Gulf, and he produced two or three long articles extracted from the instrument. What could I reply ? There was no practice of communicating from the department on which I could rely, and I had never heard of the treaty. Fortunately, I took a strong impression that his lordship was making, rather hastily, a ground of of complaint against us as a set-off to Crampton's affair and that the alleged treaty was absurdly unconstitutional. I pondered over the paper he put in my hands for a minute or two, and, aware that his eyes were fixed with suspicion on my face, I slowly relieved into a smile, and then exclaimed, laughing, 'My Lord, you are hoaxed; this is a document which no American statesman would dream of making; some one has played upon what he believed to be the readiness of the Ministry to think the United States capable of any enormity.' Now, this was little more than good luck, and certainly was not founded on any positive knowledge of facts, one way or the other. It struck his Lordship forcibly, but did not convince him, and at his special request I wrote to Mr. Marcy, inquiringly upon the subject. The hoax was proved, but the risk run in denouncing it from the outset, weighed upon my mind for some time."

Among recollections of [illegible] there is one which will have consi[illegible] the present moment, when the wisdom of this measure or series of measures in question is vehemently impugned :—

"There are many more than Mr. Cobden who claim the merit of having converted the French Emperor to Free Trade. Michel Chevalier had certainly much to do with it. So had Baroche. But I was enlightened by a long visit from Count Persigny, who coolly and volubly assumed the whole exploit. He declares that he has been at it these five years that the developed, in successive elaborate papers sent to his Majesty, all the ramifications of the new policy; and that he returned from Paris only ten days ago, after a final and successful exertion of his personal influence How will history decide among these rivals ?"

If Count Persigny values present popularity, he will leave the decision to history, and not insist on an immediate verdict; for Protection, not quite dead in England, is full of vitality in France, and the French manufacturers would be apt to treat the apostle of Free Trade as the Australians treated the first discoverer of their gold, an escaped convict, who was pronounced an impudent impostor, and received 200 lashes for his discovery. When Sir Roderick Murchison and Sir Edmund de Strzelecki asserted their rival claims to the honour, it was asked in the Australian Chamber whether they desired an equitable redistribution of the reward.

There is a graphic account of Knebworth, with its distinguished proprietor; and an animated description of Broadlands ends thus :—

"Don't ask me about paintings and rare objects of *vertu*. I am not now in their vein. Take them to be multitudinous and infinitely curious. I want to boast, that while Morphy was challenging and beating all Europe at chess in Paris, I was following his illustrious and patriotic example by conquering the conqueror of Derby at billiards, and by outshooting him marvellously during a five hours' tramp after partridges; he in the finished jaunty costume of a thoroughbred English sportsman, I under my heavy beaver, in common frock coat, and light thin boots. Our covey were shy, and required more than usual activity of pursuit, and it was glorious to see how this veteran managed to keep up his animation and brisk step to the very last; dressing and coming to dinner, too, in an hour afterwards, as if he had been upon a satin sofa all day."

There may be no great harm in this, but it will be remembered that these letters are not the sole instance in which the impressions and observations of a Minister of the United States, during his residence at the British Court, have been published as unreservedly as those of any ordinary American traveller; and that all easy, confidential intercourse between public men is at an end if private conversations or descriptions of personal peculiarities may be printed within ten years. We are well aware that the best modern historians, including Macaulay, Motley, and Froude, have drawn their most valuable materials from documents of a similar kind; but none of these were made accessible, with a view to publication, till all concerned or mentioned in them, whether writers or actors, had long vanished from the scene.—*The Times.*

THE LATE Mr. PEABODY.

The *Boston Transcript* of November 5 gives the following characteristic particulars of Mr. Peabody :—"In personal appearance Mr. Peabody resembled a professional rather than a business man. Mr. Peabody's great interest in education doubtless partially arose from the fact that he was taken from school at the early age of 11 years, and was thus deprived of what in that day was known as grammar school instruction. The first money Mr. Peabody earned, outside of the small pittance he received as a clerk, was for writing ballots for the Federal party in Newburyport. This was before the day of printed votes. When Mr. Riggs invited Mr. Peabody to be a partner, the latter said there was one insuperable objection, as he was only 19 years of age. This was no objection in the mind of the shrewd merchant, who wanted a young and active assistant. Our esteemed fellow-citizen, James Reed, was the first merchant who gave George Peabody credit. The purchase was for a thousand dollars, half of it on credit. The amount was promptly paid, and the transaction led to a long business relation and lifelong friendship. Two gentlemen are living who were friends of Mr. Peabody in boyhood, and who willingly paid his share of the cost of sailing and fishing and fishing parties, ten cents, &c., during the war of 1812-14—his excellent mother considered that a shilling more than an offset to his lack of funds. The late Rev. Daniel Dana, D.D., of Newburyport, was the clergyman whose preaching first attracted Mr. Peabody's attention when a lad. Mr. Dana was uncle to Mr. Samuel T. Dana, of this city, who has been Mr. Peabody's agent of late years. Mr. Peabody has given away many gifts to relieve individual poverty or distress. He thought that much of the money thus contributed only tended to increase the evil it sought to alleviate. Mr. Peabody was a beautiful penman. His letters were unusually brief, and very much to the point. Mr. Peabody was strongly opposed to fraud in little matters. The conductor on an English railway once overcharged him a shilling for fare. He made complaint to the directors, and had the man discharged. 'Not,' said he, 'that I could not afford to pay the shilling, but the man was cheating many travellers to whom the swindle would be oppressive.' When Mr. Peabody resided in London he lived very frugally, taking breakfast at his lodgings and dining at a club-house. His personal expenses for ten years did not average £600 per annum. Mr. Peabody had a very retentive memory, particularly in regard to matters of business. He would give the most minute particulars of events that occurred between 50 and 60 years ago. Mr. Peabody first appeared in print as the champion of American credit in England, at the time our State securities were depressed on account of the non-payment of interest by Pennsylvania. Mr. Peabody administered many severe rebukes to prominent Southern men for the manner in which their States treated public creditors. Essex County, where Mr. Peabody was born, has five public buildings erected by his liberality. They are consecrated to the uses of education, science, and religion. Mr. Peabody leaves a sister, Mrs. Daniels, formerly Mrs. Russell, of Georgetown. He has several nephews and nieces, to all of whom he has been very generous. Mr. Peabody was very fond of singing, Scottish songs being his favourites. The toast Mr. Peabody sent to the Danvers celebration in 1852 was :—'Education —A debt due from present to future generations.' Mr. Peabody was a ready talker; at the table few men were his equals. His idea of a pleasant dinner party was where there was a great deal of talk and he could take the lead in conversation. The favourite games of Mr. Peabody were backgammon after dinner, and whist in the evening. He was as fond of the latter and as vigorous a player as Charles Lamb's friend, Sarah Battle, who neither gave nor took quarter. About a quarter of a century ago Mr. Peabody was so much pleased with an American lady visiting London that he offered her his hand and fortune, which were accepted. Learning a short time afterwards that she was already engaged, a fact of which she had kept him in ignorance, he rebuked her lack of sincerity and broke off the engagement. Mr. Peabody visited *incognito* the houses erected by his munificence for the poor of London, to see if those in charge of the charity properly attended to their duties. He asked the wife of the superintendent the name of her child, and was answered, 'George Peabody.' This prompted a present to the infant, which the mother quietly interpreted and announced to her neighbours the presence of their distinguished benefactor, who gladly took refuge in a cab to be rid of their benedictions. Letters by the hundred were daily received by Mr. Peabody of late years. They were first looked over by a secretary, and only a few ever reached the eyes of the great banker. He received one of 36 foolscap pages from a decayed English gentleman who solicited a loan of a few thousand pounds to establish the claims of his family to an estate. Mr. Peabody wrote in reply substantially this :—'That you should have written such a letter would surprise your friends; that I should have read it would, indeed, surprise mine.' Chief Justice Shaw paid Mr. Peabody the compliment of remarking that a business document written by him was one of the clearest and most comprehensive papers that had ever been presented to our Supreme Court. By temperament, religious training, early education, political bias, and business connexions, Mr. Peabody was Conservative. The last time Mr. Peabody spoke in public was at the National Peace Jubilee in Boston. It was a fitting place and occasion for one whose long and useful life had done so much for peace and concord. Several years ago Mr. Peabody selected his grave in the beautiful cemetery near his native place, called Harmony Grove, where the remains of many of his kindred are buried."

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., suitable for a Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post-free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.
GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.		
SILVER " " " " "		

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
Or, if preferred, to H. S. KING & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866. Incorporated under

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight.....1/11 3/4
" " 3 " 1/11 9/16
" " on demand.....1/11 3/8
" Scotland and Ireland.....1/11 5/16
Circular Notes.....1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital.....$3,200,000
Reserve Fund.....800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

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LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be enforced "Pay Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. F. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital.....$50,00,000
Paid-up Capital.....$35,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafs payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows :—

12 Months.....6 per cent per annum.
6 " .....5 do. do.
3 " .....3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 27th September, 1869. Agent in Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.

CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

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GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN.....Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
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DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

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Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
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H. C. Tuckfield, Esq.

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SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
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The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital.....£ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets..Rs. 84,37,750.

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq.	E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morries, Esq.	and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.	H. E. Bright, Esq.

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